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THE NEW WORLD ISSUE.

Exporters of chemicals, drugs, and druggists' sundries to Canada, the United States, South America, and the West Indies will have a unique business opportunity in the issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

of May 23.

That issue is specially produced to promote trade in British goods in these countries, and many buyers will be addressed on that occasion who are outside the usual sphere of influence. The increasing importance of these countries as buyers is recognised by business men all the world over, and British manufacturers of chemists' goods should avail themselves of this exceptional opportunity to counteract the activities of foreign competitors. Business announcements in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of that date will be read by all likely buyers of drugs, chemicals, perfumery, toilet-preparations, soaps, and druggists' sundries in the New World in addition to regular subscribers of this journal at home and abroad. For particulars regarding space, etc., advertisers should write at once to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing, at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

TWO OF THE EIGHT BRIDES whose marriages are reported on p. 669 are chemists and druggists.

FESTIVITIES AND FINANCIAL REPORTS indicate that chemists' associations are to take a rest until the autumn (p. 681).

WE REPORT on the examination of chemicals imported into Japan, and give particulars of a movement to abolish the official label put on the packages (p. 665).

WE GIVE SOME EXTRACTS from the second edition of the Canadian Formulary of unofficial preparations, which has been compiled by research committees of Ontario and Quebec pharmacists (p. 677).

THE SALE OF SPIRITUOUS MEDICINES, as to which we published an important official statement last week, is the chief subject of "Xrayser's" page. He throws oil upon the troubled waters (p. 673).

THE WEST INDIAN ISLANDS are a growing factor in the citric market. We give particulars of the lime industry in Dominica, and efforts being made for improving concentrated lime-juice and calcium citrate (p. 676).

THE OBITUARY COLUMNS are heavy this week, the deaths being announced of Mr. Philip Cornell (Norwich), Mr. H. W. Barker (St. John, N.B.), Mr. T. W. Davies (London), M. Alfred Riche (Paris), and others (p. 669).

THE PRESIDENT and other officers of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland have had a satisfactory interview with Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., in regard to the sale of agricultural poisons. It is reported on p. 660.

PAREGORIC was asked from a Wombwell chemists' assistant, who gave paregoric substitute, and labelled it so to the knowledge of the purchaser. The Barnsley Magistrates have held that there was no offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts (p. 666).

MESSES. GLOVER AND KENNINGHAM, who are in Australia on behalf of proprietary medicine manufacturers, are making good progress. We received a large budget of information about their doings by the last Australian mail, and present the important facts succinctly in a series of notes beginning on p. 661.

THE TEXT OF THE CANADIAN PATENT-MEDICINE BILL is now available, and a summary of it is given on p. 663. "Proprietary or patent medicine" is defined in it, and the manufacture, importation, and sale of medicines containing cocaine is forbidden, while the sale of those containing alcohol and poisons is regulated.

THE PHARMACY BILL has no chance this Session, Mr. Winfrey said at Rochester on Wednesday; nevertheless, we appeal to all who would like it to pass to be on the *qui vive*, and especially to leave nothing undone to uphold the principle that qualification of the vendor is the only basis for poisons legislation (p. 674).

THE PRACTICAL SUBJECTS discussed at the day-meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society in Edinburgh last week were: Powdered Drugs (Lothian); Acetone Collodion and Inf. Buchu Conc. (Coull); Ichthyol Pessaries (Hallaway); and Synthetic Remedies in the Next B.P. (Stephenson). Politics were discussed afterwards (p. 679).

BUSINESS IN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS shows an improvement this week, but alterations in values are mostly slight. Higher prices have now to be paid for citric acid, copaiba, jalap, isinglass, bergamot oil, foreign potash prussiate, and ammonia sulphate. Citronella oil, buchu, arrowroot, pimento, and quicksilver "seconds" are easier, while morphine salts, castor oil, turpentine, and all lead compounds are lower (p. 686).

THE CHLORODYNE-LOZENGE PROSECUTION at Nelson last Saturday ended in dismissal of the summons. A confectioner sold as "Victory" chlorodyne lozenges a sweetmeat which the prosecution said did not contain chlorodyne, only chloroform. An attempt was made to set up the "B.P. Codex" as an authority superior to the British Pharmacopoeia, but, owing to the advocacy of Mr. Glyn-Jones, it failed (p. 666).

OUR CORRESPONDENCE PAGES are rich in comment and controversy this week. Dr. McWalter writes in entertaining manner on gustate therapy (p. 690) and Mr. James Reid trenchantly on the legislative position (p. 691). Besides the following subjects are discussed: Dispensing by Prescribers; Is the Retail Trade Done? Good Money in the Retail; What is a Tun-dish (pp. 690-1)? Several dispensing problems are dealt with (p. 692), and numerous replies to legal and miscellaneous queries are printed (p. 693).

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

This section first appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of May 15, 1868, when it was "decided to offer every month a standard Scientific Book, or something equally appropriate, as a Prize to be competed for by assiduous students." For many years two book prizes (value 10s. 6d. and 5s.) have been awarded every month, besides three prizes (value two guineas, one guinea, and half a guinea), with parchment certificates, to those who have secured most marks in the six competitions comprising the Winter Tournament. All students of chemistry and pharmacy are eligible to compete, and may enter for the monthly prizes at any time.

The exercises are usually in the qualitative analysis of a mixture of two or three salts, samples of which are sent to students who apply for them on a date generally published in the third issue of the month. The reports by Dr. Dobbin are published in the last issue of the month. Reports on this month's "salt" should be sent in by May 9.

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have contributed 52l. 10s. to the fund being raised for the enlargement of the Dartford Cottage Hospital.

A plate-glass window, value 14l., was smashed at the establishment of Boots, Ltd., Kettering, on April 22. A labourer named Sheridan has been arrested in connection with the affair.

The Great Harwood District Council on April 23 approved of plans for alterations to a shop in Queen Street for Mr. ... H. Haines, retail druggist and patent-medicine vendor.

At Worthing on April 22, the lad Peters who stole chocolate from the shop of his employer, Mr. Walter Aston, chemist and druggist, 27 Montague Street (C. & D., April 25, p. 623), was bound over for a year under the new Probation Act.

The latest information regarding the chemist's assistant, William McLeod Macdonald, formerly with the Timothy White Co., of Portsmouth, who was tried for the murder of a woman with whom he eloped to America, is that he was executed at Pittsburg on April 27.

The members of the Wellcome Club and Institute gave at the Club Gymnasium, Dartford, on Friday, April 24, an excellent performance of Henry Arthur Jones's comedy, "Joseph Entangled." An overture and selections of music between the acts were rendered by an orchestra of fifteen performers. The entertainment was exceedingly enjoyed by an audience which crowded the hall.

Mr. Joseph Sainty, an elderly chemist, of Kentish Town, who was acting as *locum tenens* to Mr. A. A. Freeman, chemist and druggist, Luton Road, Chatham, was discovered unconscious in the shop on April 22, and on being removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester, it was found he was suffering from opium-poisoning. He has recovered.

The sensation at Leicester at the moment is the trial of a tradesman in a good position in the town who is accused of a series of daring burglaries, in which it is surmised chloroform was used. At the police court on April 23, Mr. J. Young, pharmaceutical chemist, deposed that a piece of raw meat found on the prisoner had inside it a very strong poison, one grain of which would be fatal to a man.

At Exeter on April 29, "Professor Mortimer, the great American doctor, of Berkley College, Boston, U.S.A.,"

was committed for trial on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences. Accused's "consulting room" contained a table covered with surgical instruments. Witnesses gave evidence of having paid various large sums for cures. The city analyst deposed that the medicine supplied was mainly sal volatile, water, and a little colouring matter.

At Greenwich Police Court on April 27, William Allen was remanded on a charge of uttering a counterfeit five-shilling piece, with intent to defraud Archibald James Hunt, chemist and druggist, 5 Woolwich Road, East Greenwich. At a previous hearing Mr. Hunt had stated that prisoner tendered the coin in payment for a tin of tooth-powder. Witness tested the coin, broke it, and prisoner handed back the tooth-powder. Prisoner subsequently admitted having tendered the coin to two other traders.

Society of Chemical Industry.

The arrangements for the annual meeting to be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne in July promise to provide a week of excellent entertainment and instruction. Mr. N. H. Martin, F.R.S.E., reported to the Council at last week's meeting, and the provisional programme was commended. Professor Meldola, F.R.S., has been nominated to succeed Sir Boverton Redwood as President of the Society. There will be few other changes in the list of office-bearers.

Institute of Chemistry.

Of twelve candidates who presented themselves for the Intermediate examination for the Associateship in April, the following nine passed: F. S. Aumonier, T. Blackadder, B.Sc. (St. Andrews), R. H. Findlater, G. A. Freak, B.Sc. (Lond.), C. Harris, J. Kenyon, B.Sc. (Lond.), W. N. Morley, O. J. Patrick, and A. R. Smith, B.Sc. (Manc.). In the Final examination, seven candidates were examined in mineral chemistry, and four passed—viz.: W. Colet Birch, B.A. (Cantab.), J. Gibbon, E. S. Poole, B.Sc. (Lond.), and W. E. F. Powney. Three were examined in organic chemistry, and passed—viz.: G. H. Frank, B.Sc. (Leeds), F. W. Lynch, and W. W. Reed, B.Sc. (Wales). Of six candidates in the chemistry of food and drugs, etc., four passed—viz.: L. Clement, B.A. (Cantab.), J. C. Cowap, B.Sc. (Vict.), J. W. Haddon, B.Sc. (Vict.), and D. R. Wood. Four candidates were examined for the Fellowship, and one passed in metallurgical chemistry: T. H. Byrom.

Disinfecting Bethnal Green.

According to the annual report of the chief sanitary inspector of Bethnal Green, during the past twelve months the disinfectants supplied to the public included six sulphur candles, seven formalin lamps, 400 tablets, 45 casks (each 1 cwt.) and 3,150 packets of Sanitas powder, 224 1-pint bottles Sanitas fluid, 80 1-pint tins "Creocide," and 192 1-pint tins "Izal" fluid—62 gals. in all. Nearly a ton of sulphur candles had been used in the disinfection of rooms throughout the year. Half-a-gallon of 40-per-cent. formaldehyde solution had been used in spraying the walls of rooms, and 6 lb. of formalin tablets had been used in the formalin lamps for disinfection in cases where it was not practicable to use sulphur. One gallon of carbolic acid had been used for disinfection in connection with cases of enteric fever. During 1907 the experiment of buying fluid disinfectants in bulk and bottling and labelling in the department was tried. The services of the disinfectors on duty distributing disinfectants to applicants daily were utilised, he having ample time then to fill and label the bottles and tin flasks. A considerable saving was effected.

Birmingham Notes.

There has been a great run on certain physical apparatus for the cure or alleviation of ailments in this district lately, most chemists displaying large placards in their windows with tempting offers of free trials for a few days.

The Warwickshire County Council are appointing an additional inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, but this need not alarm chemists, whose interests are safe in the hands of Alderman Hollick, chemist and druggist, Burbury Street.

The business of Messrs. Hudson, dry-soap manufacturers, which has just been acquired by Messrs. Lever Bros., was

founded by Mr. Robert Hudson, a retail chemist, West Bromwich. In the early days of it Mr. Thomas Barclay assisted Mr. Hudson in perfecting the method of producing the world-famed soap-powder.

Botany Ramble.

The members of the Cheltenham Chemists' Assistants' Association enjoyed their first botanical ramble of the season on Sunday, April 26, under the able leadership of Mr. J. Fletcher, President of the Cheltenham Chemists' Association. Among others, the following plants were found in flower: *Viola canina*, *V. sylvatica*, *Anemone nemorosa*, *Nepeta glutoma*, *Ranunculus auricomus*, *R. ficaria*, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, *Adoxa Moschatellina*, *Cardamine pratensis*, *C. hirsuta*, *C. flexuosa*, *Mercurialis perennis*, *Veronica hederifolia*, *Draba verna*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Stellaria Holostea*, and *Potentilla fragaristrum*. The district visited was Cleeve and Prestbury.

Sheffield Notes.

At a meeting of the Sheffield and District Branch of the National Association of Medical Herbalists on April 23 a resolution identical with that passed by the Bradford and Halifax Branch (*C. & D.*, April 11, p. 547) was adopted.

The President of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society (Mr. H. Antcliffe) and his wife had an alarming experience last Sunday evening, when they suffered some loss by a fire caused by the explosion of a paraffin lamp at their residence, "The Beeches," Barnsley Road. The fire was put out without calling the fire-brigade, but Mrs. Antcliffe sustained severe burns on one of her arms. She is recovering satisfactorily.

Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, pharmaceutical chemist, presented the accounts at the vestry meeting of St. Mary's Church, Bramall Lane, on April 24, and was re-elected people's warden. The reports of the Easter Vestries show that local pharmacy is fairly well represented in the activities of the Church, Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson having been elected one of the people's sidesmen at St. Peter's, Abbeydale, and Mr. F. Medley to the similar office at St. Cuthbert's, Fir Vale.

Mr. George Owen, chemist and druggist, of the Park, had an exciting experience late on Sunday night, when a big fire which destroyed a block of property adjoining threatened to extend to his premises. Damage to the extent of 10,000*l.* was done, and the exciting nature of the conflagration may be judged from the fact that a gunshop, with a powder-store attached, was the only bulwark between the flames and Mr. Owen's pharmacy, at the back of which lie his huge stores accommodating large stocks of colza oil, grease, etc. However, the firemen stopped the progress of the fire in time, making use of Mr. Owen's premises to get to work with the hose.

Football.

During the past winter the employes of C. E. Fulford, Ltd., Leeds and London, formed an Association football club, which the firm's directors financed. An excellent ground was obtained, and games arranged with strong Yorkshire combinations. In all the "Zam-Buks" played twenty-five matches, twelve of which were won, nine lost, and four drawn.

The Dispenser's Salary.

A recommendation of the Finance Committee was submitted to the Ipswich Guardians to the effect that the salary of Mr. Cornell, the dispenser, should be increased from 50*l.* to 60*l.*, and that he be required to do the dispensing for St. John's Home for Children. Mr. Cornell wrote saying that, considering the increase in his duties, the rise was insufficient, having regard to the fact that the prescriptions he had to make up had increased from an average of eight to thirty-three a day. Mr. Abbott said he understood Mr. Cornell would be satisfied with an increase of 15*l.*, and a resolution to that effect was moved, but it was lost, and the Committee's report adopted.

Contracts.

Brentford Guardians.—D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., Wapping, for soap, at 11*l.* 10*s.*

Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum.—Messrs. Jones & Co., Copperfield Road, Mile End, for methylated spirit, at 1*s.* 11*d.* per gal.

Spalding Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Donington & Co.,

chemists, for cod-liver oil at 4*s.* 6*d.* per gal., and quinine at 1*s.* per oz.

At a meeting of the Knaresborough Board of Guardians on April 20, the Visiting Committee recommended the acceptance of the tender of Mr. W. H. Legat, manufacturing chemist, Bolton, for the supply of drugs at a cost of 18*l.* Mr. A. Hall protested against the contract being placed outside the Union district, and asked why they should go to Bolton for drugs when they could be got at Harrogate or Knaresborough. Mr. Oxley said they had to buy to the best advantage. He objected to the tender going to one individual whose price was nearly two-thirds higher than another. It transpired that a local chemist had tendered for the drugs at 19*l.*, and the Clerk explained that they were ordered to advertise for tenders, and it was their duty, all things considered, to accept the lowest tender, otherwise they were liable to be surcharged by the auditor. The Bolton tender was accepted.

Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

A Poisoning Mystery.

A young farmer, named Cleary, who was married a few months ago, died at Claremorris from what is alleged to have been a dose of poison. His wife had departed for America, and was arrested on landing at New York, on suspicion of murdering her husband.

Business Changes.

Mr. M. McNally, registered druggist, has recently opened a well-appointed Drug Hall in the busy thoroughfare known as Redmond's Hill, Dublin (City).

The Medical Hall, formerly Leonard & Co.'s, Cromac Square, Belfast, has been purchased by Mr. Frederick Gurd, registered druggist, late of the Carlisle Circus Pharmacy.

Personal.

Mr. Larkin, pharmaceutical chemist, of Messrs. Byrnes, Ltd., Medical Hall, Drogheda, has been appointed manager of Dr. Grealy's establishment, Galway.

Mr. M. McDonald, pharmaceutical chemist, Donegall Street, Belfast, acted as joint hon. secretary in connection with the St. Patrick's Dance held in Belfast last week. The event is one of the biggest of its kind in the city, and the arrangements were splendidly carried out.

The following have been elected to Select Vestries at recent Easter meetings: St. Barnabas, Belfast, Mr. W. C. Dobbin, pharmaceutical chemist; St. Patrick's, Coleraine, Mr. R. F. McCartney, pharmaceutical chemist; Kibrea Parish Church, Mr. J. Hunter, pharmaceutical chemist; Stranostlar, Co. Donegal, Parish Church, Mr. J. Raite, J.P., registered druggist.

Aconite for Horses.

Remarkable evidence as to the drugging of horses was given at Lifford Quarter Sessions on April 25 in a case of McGarrigle v. Bonner, in which the plaintiff sought to recover damages for breach of warranty of a mare. Mr. W. Watson, veterinary surgeon, examined for the plaintiff, said that a *post-mortem* examination of the mare showed she had been drugged. All the appearances suggested poisoning, and he believed the drug used was aconite. The object of administering the drug, which was usually given in linseed oil, was to make horses with broken wind temporarily appear all right. The practice was common among low horse-dealers.

The Judge: How does the drug work?

Witness: It acts on the heart and causes it to contract. The animal becomes slightly swollen. Saliva comes from the mouth, and the eyes become distended. I usually discover the presence of the drug in live horses by giving them a drink of water, and allowing them to stand for half an hour. At the end of that time the effects would have passed away, and the animal could be heard giving the usual signs of bad wind.

His Honour said he believed a poisonous drug was administered, and he gave a decree for 7*l.* 5*s.*

Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

On Friday, April 24, a deputation, representing the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, waited on Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P. (Vice-President of the Board of Agriculture and Technical Instruction in Ireland), at the Avenue Hotel, Belfast, with reference to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. The deputation consisted of Mr. Samuel Gibson (President), Mr. William Jamison, M.C.P.S.I. (Vice-President), Mr. S. Suffern (member of committee), and Mr. W. J. Rankin (Hon. Secretary), and the object was to discuss with Mr. Russell several points on which he gave evidence before the Joint Committee. The proceedings were private; but we understand that Mr. Gibson, who acted as spokesman, pointed out that the Pharmacy Act, 1890, which created the grade of registered druggists, had worked very successfully, and as a result chemists or druggists were now placed in nearly all the smaller towns and villages in Ireland. Anything that would be done to displace any of them by a trader, such as a hardware merchant licensed to sell sheep-dips, would be greatly to the disadvantage of the farmers and others requiring poisons such as laudanum, chlorodyne, etc. Mr. Gibson went on to urge these reasons at considerable length, why Ireland should not be included in the proposed legislation, and stated that if the Government were still of a mind to press on the Bill and include Ireland, stringent regulations should be made whereby the rights of those who at present are sellers of poisons would not be interfered with. He also urged that nothing but goods such as sheep-dip, etc., should be sold under the proposed new licences. Mr. Jamison and Mr. Suffern also spoke, and the entire deputation had a friendly conference with Mr. Russell, whose queries were answered. In reply, he said he was delighted to have the information which he had received from them, and he expressed himself as at one with them on several leading points. He also made a note of a number of the matters mentioned. The deputation returned cordial thanks for the interview, and the proceedings then terminated.

Scotch News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Aberdeen.

Mr. W. Lamond Howie, London, who has recently been spending a holiday in Scotland, made the ascent of Loch-nagar as the leader of a party of Scottish mountaineers last week.

The pharmacy in Great Western Road which was shortly to be opened by Mr. P. D. Milne, chemist, Market Street, has been transferred to Mr. George Reid, chemist, from Parke's Drug-stores, London.

Mr. A. P. Wallace, chemist, Victoria Road, was the first to intimate to the inhabitants of Torry the result of the Kincardineshire Parliamentary election by having the figures posted in the window of his pharmacy.

Personal.

Mr. James D. Horsburgh, chemist, 10 Salisbury Place, Edinburgh, has just been appointed to dispense for the Western Dispensary.

Mr. Robert Crystal, uncle of the late Lord Overtoun, died in Glasgow on April 27, at the age of ninety-three. He was a prominent chemical-manufacturer.

Mr. W. S. Glass, Ph.C., presided at a meeting of the Edinburgh and Leith Traders' Defence Association on April 23, and reported that the membership stood at 1,560 and the associateship at 124.

A DEFINITION OF HOMEOPATHY by a Scotch "worthy": "Pour an ounce of Epsom salts over the Bridge of Perth, and drink a glass of the water at Dundee!"—*T. P.'s Weekly*.

THE C. & D. DOSE-TABLE is just the thing a doctor wants to carry with him. During the past week we have had a number of orders for parcels of a dozen and more "to give to doctors," and have decided to supply them at 2s. 2d. per dozen post free, when not less than a dozen is taken. Single copies 3d. each.

Welsh News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

The End of the Session.

The Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association have decided to hold no further meetings this session.

Business Change.

Mr. A. W. J. Evans, chemist and druggist, has recently purchased the business of Mr. J. A. Rees, chemist and druggist, at 98 Salisbury Road, Cardiff.

Chemist and Newspaper-proprietor.

Mr. A. L. Williams, chemist and druggist, Bush Street, Pembroke Dock, is one of the directors of a company which has just been registered, with a capital of 1,000l. in 10l. shares, to take over the "Pembroke Dock and Gazette" newspaper.

Hints for Grocers.

To show how the grocery trade is encroaching upon that of the chemist and druggist, it would be difficult to adduce more striking evidence than that recorded in a handy book just issued by the Cardiff Grocers' Association. Under the heading "Practical Hints," it is pointed out what medicinal preparations, other than pure drugs, must bear a stamp. Grocers are also desired to see that any drugs which they may sell are up to standard strength. As "cream of tartar sometimes contains lead," they are to insist upon a warranty of purity, and it is further intimated that citrate of magnesia should be sold as effervescent citrate.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

INTERNATIONAL BOTANICAL CONGRESS.—At the meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences last week it was announced that the next International Botanical Congress will be held in Brussels in 1910.

ARMY PHARMACISTS.—The Pharmaceutical Corps of the French Army is, it appears, menaced by the Budget projects of 1908, the Minister of War proposing to reduce the number of military pharmacists. The Corporative Association of Reserve and Territorial Pharmacists have requested M. Cazeneuve, as head of the "Parliamentary Pharmaceutical Group," to defend the interests of their comrades who are serving with the colours.

ANALYTICAL PHARMACISTS.—It is feared that the official analytical laboratories founded in pursuance of the new Adulteration Act will be tempted to tout among the general public for analytical business to increase their income. Accordingly a resolution was recently passed at a pharmaceutical gathering at Bordeaux pointing out this danger, and a circular has been issued on the subject by the General Association of French Pharmacists.

THE BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE in Paris, in its report for 1907, refers, among other things, to the efforts made to prevent the fraudulent use of British marks on goods manufactured in France or imported into this country. The vigilance of the Chamber has also been exercised in regard to the proposed taxation of foreign companies established in France, as well as to the reduction of telephonic and telegraphic rates between France and England.

WHAT IS THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY?—A pharmacist at Oran (Algeria) sold his business, and signed an engagement in the usual form not to carry on business or engage himself in any pharmacy in the town. A short time afterwards he entered into partnership with a non-pharmacist to carry on a wholesale druggist's business. His successor sued him for breach of contract, but the Court found for the defendant, holding that a druggist who does not "prepare or retail drugs in medicinal weights" cannot be said to be engaged in pharmacy.

SACCHARIN IN PHARMACY.—The French law requires that every consignment of saccharin shall be accompanied by a permit (*acquitté à caution*). M. Ferri, a pharmacist whose "Sucre Edulcor" is a saccharin preparation, has

been prosecuted by the Excise for omitting this formula. The Tribunal of the Seine and the Court of Appeal have decided in his favour, holding that: (1) the law is silent on the subject of medicaments; (2) the "Sucre Edulcor" is a remedy, and not an aliment; and (3) that the sale of remedies is the monopoly of pharmacists. The Excise authorities have resolved to appeal.

BLAUD'S PILLS.—The Paris Court of Appeal has confirmed the decision of the Tribunal which declared that the three proprietors of Blaud's Pills have been guilty of illegal practice of pharmacy. The Court accepted the assurance that the defendants now sell to pharmacists only, but considered it proved that in 1904 they had "offered and sold the pharmaceutical preparations in question" direct to the public as well as to the trade, and that none of the three possesses the pharmaceutical diploma. The judgment of the lower Court was consequently upheld. The First Offenders Act was applied, and the damages, in favour of the Seine Association of Pharmacists, were reduced to 2L., from the original fine of 20L.

ANTI-DIPHTHERITIC SERUM.—The treatment of Diphtheria by serum formed the subject of a paper read by Dr. Louis Martin at the meeting of the Academy of Medicine last week. He dealt with the causes of the deaths which sometimes occur in cases where the serum is used. Theory suggests that there should be complete immunity from death if the serum is employed in time. Careful observations have been made at the Pasteur Hospital, and it has been found that (1) one-third of the fatalities there occur within twenty-four hours after admission, and (2) 20 per cent. of infants die of the disease when affected under the age of two years, but they usually come from infected surroundings. "Preventive injections" are recommended, especially in the case of infants brought into contact with infection. In the case of adults, and when the diphtheritic symptoms continue, reinoculation is recommended. Dr. Louis Martin speaks on the subject of anti-diphtheritic serum with authority, as he is attached to the Pasteur Hospital and was associated with Dr. Roux in the discovery of the serum treatment.

Australasian News.

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," copies of which can be obtained at 6d. each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the following, among other societies:

Central Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Otago Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

The Commonwealth.

THE TARIFF.—The Federal House of Representatives on April 23 (says Reuter) considered the Senate's suggested amendments to the tariff. Non-contentious items will be accepted by the Government, but all important reductions will be rejected. Some minor compromises are probable.

OPIMUM TRAFFIC.—From January 1, 1906, to December 31, 1907, 2,863 lb. of opium in process of being smuggled was detected and seized, value 8,589L.; penalties inflicted, 3,326L. The Minister of Customs stated in Parliament on March 17 that there was a suspicion that opium was being manufactured in Australia.

Western Australia.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY of Western Australia has issued its annual report and balance-sheet, showing a steadily increasing credit balance. The Council has been fortunate in its educational relationship. The Technical School is undoubtedly the nucleus of the future Western

University. The laboratories, equal in appliances to anything elsewhere, are provided by the Government, and the Pharmaceutical Council has been enabled to make arrangements for the education of pharmaceutical students at this establishment. Everything pertaining to pharmaceutical requirements has been provided by the Council, and furniture, materia-medica specimens, and the like find appropriate places in the same establishment. This looks as if in the future Western Australia will be as well, if not better, off than any other State. To encourage students various medals and exhibitions are offered, and it is noticeable that the examiners in the pharmaceutical subjects appointed this year are all members of the Society. A building site has been secured, and is available whenever necessity arises for a separate building. But in many respects the policy of co-operation with the future University seems to be the wisest.

Proprietary Medicines in Australia.

What Messrs. Glover and Kenningham, Delegates of the London Chamber of Commerce, have been doing.

THE delegates of the London Chamber of Commerce to Melbourne have not (we learn from our office there) been letting the grass grow under their feet. They arrived in Melbourne on March 4 and on March 9 were formally welcomed by the President and Council of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce. On March 10 an important interview took place with Mr. Austin Chapman, the Minister of Customs, which was reported in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, April 18, p. 537. The substance of the delegates' remarks was, at the request of the Minister of Customs, embodied in a letter of which the following is a copy. This statement has been sent to every member of the House of Representatives and Senate.

SIR,—We, the accredited delegates of the Proprietary Article Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, beg to thank you for the interview accorded to us, and ask your consideration of the following:

The Section we represent has a membership of 180, to which are affiliated two other bodies, viz., the Manufacturers' Association and the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, making in all considerably over 300 manufacturers of proprietary medicines, foods, soaps, cocoas, condiments, etc.

Reports having reached England from time to time as to the legislation proposed in the Australian Federal Parliament with reference to proprietary articles, it was deemed advisable, in the interests of the Section already named, to send out two representatives to place before the Commonwealth authorities the views of the manufacturers.

We understand that it has been proposed to require the formulae of all proprietary medicines and foods to be disclosed, and it has been unanimously agreed by the firms represented in the Section that it would be impossible for them to comply with such a requirement, because such compliance would entail the loss of trade-mark rights, and, rather than incur this loss, they would prefer the unwelcome alternative of ceasing to do business with the Commonwealth. The formula is practically the only asset of a proprietary business, and publication of it in Australia would mean its disclosure to the whole world. Decisions in the English Courts and opinions by eminent trade-mark lawyers prove that when once a formula is published it is open to anyone to make the article and to call it by the name by which it has been known to the public. Copies of these judgments and opinions we handed to you. For this reason British Judges always protect trade secrets in their Courts, and will not allow any questions calculated to cause a manufacturer to state any part of his formula to be put by counsel when examining witnesses.

There are certainly in existence some proprietary preparations of an objectionable nature, and with any measure to control these we are in entire agreement, but they are the exception rather than the rule, and we respectfully ask you to discriminate between the good and the bad, and see that manufacturers of reputable articles do not suffer injustice.

There seems to be an impression current that formula disclosure is required by law in the United States of America, but this is not the case. The question of controlling undesirable nostrums in the United States of America was carefully considered by the Government about two years ago, and it was at first thought desirable to require complete formula disclosure. This, however, was decided to be inadvisable, and the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, was passed, and came into force on January 1, 1907. This Act schedules a

list including poisons, alcohol, and certain drugs used for improper purposes, and calls on every manufacturer of medicines and foods sold in the United States of America to make a declaration as to whether his goods contain any of the ingredients mentioned. On completion of this declaration, if the goods do not contain any (or more than a certain percentage) of the scheduled ingredients, the Minister of Agriculture issues a certificate to the effect that the article complies with the Act, and grants a registered number to be printed on each package of the goods. (See copies of the form of guarantee which has to be sent to the Minister and the wording required to be printed on the goods, herewith.) On and after January 1, 1907, no goods could be imported or sold in the United States of America unless each package bore evidence of having complied with the Act.

A Bill on similar lines is now before his Majesty's Parliament for the Dominion of Canada.

We would respectfully suggest that such a Bill would effectively meet the case in the Commonwealth of Australia, by protecting the welfare of the public against undesirable nostrums, while at the same time safeguarding the interests of the manufacturers of reputable articles.

The goods of many of the proprietors we represent have been sold on the Australian market for a very long period, they have been used and well tried by the public, and their continued sale proves that they are valued and appreciated.

The fraudulent, valueless article hardly requires legislation against it, as it soon kills itself, but the preparation which is likely to be taken readily for improper purposes would certainly be effectively controlled by legislation such as the Bill we suggest.

The formulae of the leading medicines and foods on the market are necessarily good formulae, the result of many years of experiment and experience on the part of the proprietors. They are always most carefully compounded from the best drugs, etc., by experienced chemists, and can be relied on for their uniformity no matter in what part of the world they may be purchased. The proprietor of an article in large demand has considerable interests at stake, and must see that his preparation is always of the best standard. If the formula became public, worthless imitations would spring up everywhere, and, as it would be to no one's interest to stop these imitations, in a very short time it would be difficult to obtain the genuine article made from the original formula. We may instance the following case: The Original Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. advertises the fact that, owing to the publication of Baron Liebig's original formula, the trademark was lost to them as a proprietary right, and that now innumerable worthless extracts of meat are sold on the market as "Liebig's Extract of Meat." This proves that it is certainly to the advantage of the public that a good formula should remain in the hands of the original proprietors, who will see in their own interest that the public get an excellent article.

Proprietary medicines are the handy home remedies of the masses, who soon find out the particular one which suits them and the dose required, and on the first sign of an ailment the medicine is resorted to, and a serious illness is often thereby averted. A large percentage of the population, especially those resident in country districts of Australia (many of them far distant from medical aid), have for years depended upon these remedies, and it would be a hardship to them to deprive them of medicines to which they have become accustomed, and which they are now able to obtain readily at small cost.

It is difficult to see in what way the possession of the formula by the public would be any protection to them, or that they have any interest in knowing what the formula is. If the medicine suits them, and does what is claimed for it, they are satisfied. In fact, in most cases they would not be able to understand the formula, and the article cannot possibly be more effective because it states the ingredients of which it is composed.

Should formula disclosure be demanded in Australia, reputable British manufacturers, regretfully, will be unable to comply, and their goods would therefore be shut out from the Australian market. Some unscrupulous firms would perhaps give a formula, which would be wrong and misleading. Owing to the extreme difficulty of accurately analysing vegetable compounds, it would in most cases be quite impossible for any analyst to say if such a formula was correct or not. Preparations would be made up by irresponsible individuals from these false formulae, and much harm might be done. It may be mentioned here that it is dangerous in any case to place formulae in the hands of the ignorant members of the public, as some would purchase the drugs in quantities and endeavour to do their own dispensing. Such a case is reported in the "Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," January 1, pp. 4 and 5, where a woman almost poisoned herself by so doing in this way. Frequently cases are reported in the papers of people inflicting injury upon themselves by the habit of self-prescribing, whilst directions given with pro-

prietary medicines are so explicit that danger in their use is practically non-existent.

Potent drugs, such as would be likely to be scheduled for declaration in the Bill we suggest, are easily distinguishable on analysis, so that it could be readily ascertained whether manufacturers had made a correct declaration.

The question of an article which, although harmless, may still be fraudulent, can easily be dealt with under Section 16 of the present Commerce Act, which gives power to call for formulae in exceptional cases, and we would suggest, also, that some of these could be dealt with by a prosecution for obtaining money by false pretences, as is sometimes done in England. Your analyst could easily identify articles which are of no medicinal value.

The Amending Bill to the Commerce Act, read for the first time on November 19, 1907, would appear to give power to demand all formulae by issue of a regulation. This would give a tremendous sense of insecurity to British manufacturers who have large vested interests in their business with the Commonwealth. To enable us to continue doing business with Australia, we would respectfully suggest the adoption of legislation with which we could comply to its full extent, and that we be not left in a constant state of unrest and doubt.

We would mention that our proposals have the support of the wholesale distributors of proprietary medicines and foods in Australia, and we enclose a declaration to this effect, signed by the nine Melbourne wholesale houses. We can give you similar statements from the wholesale houses of the other capitals of the Commonwealth.

We are also supported in our views and proposals by the leading reputable Australian manufacturers of proprietary articles, who recognise that any demand for formula disclosure will be far-reaching in its results.

Speaking, as we do, for the large body of British "proprietary" proprietors, we may say that we have been doing a clean, respectable, honest business in Australia (many of us for half a century), and have spent large sums of money in establishing it, the expense in some cases even exceeding returns, and we therefore respectfully ask your Government to seriously consider our position and proposals before passing any legislation which may adversely affect us.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
E. GLOVER,
J. A. KENNINGHAM,

Delegates from the Proprietary Articles Section
of the London Chamber of Commerce.
Grand Hotel, Melbourne, March 18, 1908.

Copy of the Form of Guarantee.

To Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR,

We (I), the undersigned, do hereby guarantee that the articles of food or drugs manufactured, packed, distributed or sold by us (me), such as

.....
are not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, June 30, 1906.

Please issue our (my) serial number as soon as possible, and advise us (me) of the same, and oblige,

Yours very truly,

Copy of the Wording.

No. Guaranteed under the FOOD AND DRUGS Act, June 30, 1906.

AUSTRALIAN FEELING.

The Australian papers have given a good deal of space to the subject. On March 12 the Melbourne "Argus" published an editorial commencing:

The Commonwealth Parliament will be well advised to move very cautiously in putting restrictions upon the importation of patent medicines of undoubted value and free from objectionable ingredients. The only thing with which the Federal Parliament has really any concern is that no pernicious or harmful ingredients should be put into imported medicines. Proprietors and users of the really valuable medicines ought not to be penalised because of a few scoundrels. Let the Customs Department be empowered to demand sworn statements that in the medicines imported there are not any of the drugs specified as hurtful, and then there need be no disclosure of formulae.

On the same day the Melbourne "Age" had a short paragraph, apparently communicated from the Government, in which the following occurs:

Some misconception exists concerning the intention of the Federal Government's Bill increasing the power of the Executive to compel the publication of the contents of

patent medicines. If it passes, the Government will be guided by the analyses of medicines made by the Government analyst, and will be influenced by the truthfulness or otherwise of the claims put forward for the medicine. All medicines will be analysed. Honest medicines, honestly described, and having honest intentions will have nothing to fear.

On March 11 the Hon. Josiah Thomas, who has made this question his own, asked the Minister for Trade and Customs whether, under the new measure, power would be given to the Governor-in-Council to permit the formula of any particular proprietary medicine to remain undisclosed. The Minister replied that the Bill which has been introduced gives that power.

On March 13 Dr. Norris, Chairman of the Victorian Board of Health, informed the Melbourne "Age" that the cablegram referring to the meeting of the proprietary articles sub-committee of the Chamber of Commerce in London might be read in such a way as to mean that business would have to be discontinued if formulæ were disclosed. He further quoted from a paragraph by "Xrayser" in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, London, December 1906, that

Australian newspaper-men will be unrecognisable as such if they tamely allow their pabulum to be snatched from them by any Commerce Act or Quackery Bill.

The sentence immediately preceding this in the paragraph (which Dr. Norris did not quote) was :

But they (the Australian public) are deteriorated specimens of the Anglo-Saxon race if they submit for long to the dictation of a few medical cranks with Pharisaic fancies about proprietary medicines.

Dr. Norris added : "There can be no doubt that the simple declaration of the formulæ of such drugs may fail to afford the desired protection and that other safeguards will be required."

MR. BEALE'S REPORT.

The same paper gave the first information that the Commonwealth Attorney-General had given the opinion that as the law at present stands the contents of Mr. Beale's report are not covered by Parliamentary privilege. If it were generally circulated and some of its damaging statements were quoted by speakers the latter would be liable to a prosecution for libel.

The Government will introduce a brief Bill at the earliest available opportunity in order that the report may be circulated, and the privileged position of Royal Commission reports may be strengthened.

On March 18 the Prime Minister was asked if this were the fact, and if it was necessary to bring down a protecting measure. The Prime Minister said it was necessary.

A WHOLESALER'S PROTEST.

On March 20 the Minister of Customs communicated to the daily papers a copy of a protest from the Melbourne wholesale firms attached to the memorandum submitted by the British delegates. The protest says :

We agree that it would be impracticable to demand that proprietors should reveal their formulæ, as such disclosure would result in the total loss of their trade rights. We believe that the alternative proposal will effectively safeguard the public—viz., that a list of deleterious and objectionable drugs and poisons be scheduled, and that all proprietors be called upon to make a declaration whether their goods do or do not contain any of these ingredients.

This was signed by three wholesale drug firms and six wholesale grocery firms of Melbourne.

A HEALTHIER TONE.

Altogether about a dozen newspapers have commented on the matter, and the majority show an appreciation of the injustice that would be inflicted on the proprietors of proprietary medicines by the rough methods of legislation proposed by the medical faction. There is altogether evidence of a healthier tone in high quarters, and we note an acknowledgment that chemical analysis is not an infallible means of finding out the constituents of a complex organic mixture.

On March 23 the delegates addressed the members of the Victorian Chamber of Manufacturers, and at the conclusion of the meeting a resolution was passed in accordance with the views expressed by Messrs. Glover and Kenningham.

The next day the delegates interviewed Sir William Lyne,

who had with him Dr. Wollaston, Comptroller-General of Customs. The meeting was a pleasant one, and Sir William appeared much interested in what he heard.

As the mail left the delegates were going to Sydney to continue their mission. It will be remembered that Mr. Beale is the President of the Sydney Chamber of Manufacturers, and that the Chamber passed a resolution in favour of a drastic amendment of the Commerce Act on the lines adumbrated by Mr. Beale. It is thought that the delegates may put the matter before the Chamber in a more rational manner than it has hitherto been done, and that the members will see that there is another side to the proprietary medicine question.

Canadian News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

COMPENSATION.—Mr. Justice Hutchinson has just ordered the Nichols Chemical Co., of Capelton, Quebec, to pay the widow of the late Charles Newman \$1,500. Her husband was killed in a mine by falling rock while in the company's employ.

GAOLED.—J. E. Harrington was convicted at Windsor, Ontario, last month, of violating the Ontario Medical Act by selling medicines when not a registered physician, and was taken to Sandwich Gaol for thirty days, in default of a fine of \$25 and costs. The action was taken by the Ontario Medical Association at the instigation of Mrs. S. W. Thorne, who alleged that Harrington had refused to refund her money, as promised, when one of his asthma-remedies failed to cure.

RESTRICTION OF COCAINE-TRAFFIC.—On April 10 the Ontario Legislature passed the Anti-Cocaine Bill introduced by Dr. Smellie, M.P. It is an amendment of the Pharmacy Act by the addition of five sub-sections, which provide that

Alkaloid cocaine or its salts, or alpha or beta eucaine or their salts, or any admixture of cocaine or eucaine shall not be sold, furnished, or disposed of by retail under the provisions of this Act except upon the written prescription of a legally qualified medical practitioner, which shall be retained by the person who sells, furnishes, or disposes of the same.

Moreover, the prescription must not be dispensed more than once, and no copy must be taken by, or given to, anyone. Wholesalers must not sell the articles named except upon the written order of a legally qualified pharmaceutical chemist, medical practitioner, veterinary surgeon, or dentist, and the wholesaler must cause

to be affixed to the bottle, box, vessel, or package containing the articles sold, and also upon the outer wrapper of the package as put up by the manufacturer, a label distinctly displaying the name and quantity of cocaine or its salts or alpha or beta eucaine or its salts sold or disposed of, and the word "Poison" with the name, address, and place of business of such persons, all printed in red ink.

Both the retailer and the wholesaler must enter full particulars of each sale in a book specially kept for the purpose.

THE PATENT-MEDICINE BILL.

THE Bill introduced into the Canadian House of Commons by the Hon. William Templeman has now been printed. Section 2 defines a patent medicine as follows :

"Proprietary or patent medicine" means every artificial remedy or prescription manufactured for the internal use of man, the name, composition, or definition of which is not to be found in the British Pharmacopœia, the Codex Medicamentarius of France, the Pharmacopœia of the United States, or any foreign Pharmacopœia approved by the Minister or any Formulary adopted by any properly constituted pharmaceutical association approved by the Minister, or upon which is not printed in a conspicuous manner and forming an inseparable part of the label or wrapper the true formula or list of ingredients.

According to Section 3 every manufacturer or importer of proprietaries or patents, and every agent of such manufacturer or importer, must procure annually a certificate of registration. Before registration (which will cost one dollar) he must supply the Minister of Inland Revenue with a list of the medicines he proposes to manufacture or

import. Each proprietary must bear upon the package, "in conspicuous characters forming an inseparable part of the general label," the name and number under which the medicine is registered, with the words "The Patent Medicine Act" and the manufacturer's name and address. Section 7 provides that—

No proprietary or patent medicine shall be manufactured, imported, exposed, sold or offered for sale (a) if it contains cocaine or any of its salts or preparations; (b) if it does not contain sufficient medication to prevent its use as an alcoholic beverage, or contains alcohol in excess of the amount required as a solvent or preservative; or (c) if it contains any drug included in Schedule A to the Act, the name of which is not conspicuously printed on, and an inseparable part of the label or wrapper of the bottle, box, or other container.

Other sections provide for the appointment of officers to enforce the Act and their remuneration; the appointment of Canadian agents for foreign firms; the procuring of samples for analysis; the prohibition of the distribution of samples from door to door; the prohibition or use of the certificates for advertisement purposes or to infer that the Department endorses the merits of the medicine; penalties and prosecutions. In the case of prosecutions the defence may produce a warranty, drawn up according to a form given in a schedule to the Act, or may prove good faith and obtain a summons to bring a third party into the case. The schedule mentioned in Section 7 enumerates the articles contained in a medicine, which must be printed on the label, as follows:

Acetanilide, aconite and its preparations, arsenic and preparations containing it, atropine, belladonna and its preparations, cantharides, carbolic acid, chloral hydrate, chloroform, cocaine and its preparations, conia and compounds thereof, corrosive sublimate, *cotton-root*, *croton oil*, digitaline, ergot, *essential oil of mustard*, *ether*, hellebore, *heroin*, hyoscine and its preparations, Indian hemp, morphine and its preparations, nux vomica, opium and its preparations and derivatives, *pennyroyal*, phenacetin, prussic acid, savin and preparations thereof, strychnine and its preparations, sulphonal, *tansy*, tartrate of antimony, veratria.

The articles printed in italics are additions to the original list suggested in the Hon. Mr. Templeman's Bill last year (*C. & D.*, March 9, 1907, p. 357). The Bill has been fairly well received by members of the Canadian drug-trade, but what manufacturers of proprietaries will say about disclosure of formula is another matter. The main objections of Canadian druggists so far have been devoted to the impracticability of the warranty defence, and to the inclusion of such things as phenacetin, sulphonal, and acetanilide in the schedule.

South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Cape Colony.

A MANAGER CONVICTED.—The hearing of the charge of theft from his employers against John Collins Fairburn, late manager of the Cape Town branch of the Foster McLellan Co., occupied Sir John Buchanan and a jury for two days at the recent Criminal Sessions in Cape Town. The amount involved was upwards of 1,100*l.* G. R. Shaw and R. H. Neuman, two clerks in the employ of a local accountant, were charged as being accessories after the fact. After a protracted cross-examination of the principal witnesses, Fairburn was found guilty and sentenced to four months' imprisonment, the other two being discharged.

THE COMING INTER-COLONIAL CONFERENCE.—Referring to the Inter-Colonial Conference, Mr. Merriman (the Premier)

said in the Cape Legislative Assembly on April 23 that the three great topics of discussion would be Customs, railway rates, and closer union. He was strongly against preference, which, he said, benefited nobody. The Conference could only indicate procedure. It could pass resolutions in favour of closer union, and ask the Colonial Parliaments to elect a constituent convention. The latter would then formulate a scheme to submit to the several Parliaments, and finally refer it to a *plebiscite*. In regard to the Customs Conference at Pretoria, the Premier said that the Cape's policy would be reasonable protection for the products of her soil and for her existing manufactures.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.—A Council-meeting of the Society was held at Cape Town on March 30. The President, Mr. Frank Mathew (of Heynes, Mathew & Co.), was in the chair, and there were also present Messrs. D. K. Petersen (Petersen, Ltd.), G. Cleghorn, A. E. A. Tothill, J. Austin Thomas (Parow), J. Snowden, W. M. Froembling, W. Turnbull, J. Clayton Smith, and the Secretary (Mr. James Dell). The President congratulated Mr. A. E. A. Tothill on the result of his recent successful action regarding traders' licences, saying that he voiced the general opinion of the trade in thanking Mr. Tothill for his services in that direction. The election of country members was then proceeded with, Mr. J. A. Owen (Beaufort West) being elected as an additional representative, and the other members re-elected. The Secretary announced two or three resignations from the Society, and the following new members were proposed: Messrs. H. S. Pollexfen (of Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co.), C. G. E. Edmeads (care of Mr. J. S. North, Mill Street), and N. McKay (of Messrs. Cleghorn & Darroll). The Council went into committee to consider "A proposed alteration in the Preliminary examination," "Students' classes for the Pharmacy Board's Qualifying examination," "Reciprocity," "Assizing of scales and weights." The first three of these subjects will come up for further discussion at the next general meeting, and regarding the first item, the Secretary was instructed to write to the kindred societies of South Africa, with a view to concerted action being taken to alter the present Preliminary examination.

Orange River Colony.

THE COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY of the Orange River Colony, and especially the pharmaceutical portion of it, has much reason to deplore the death of the chief of the Customs Department (Mr. J. H. Meiring), which took place at Bloemfontein on April 2. To the late Mr. Meiring are due the many advantages and conveniences enjoyed by Orange River Colony chemists in Customs matters, as, for instance, the inauguration of the importation of Colonial rectified spirit free of duty when used for scientific or manufacturing purposes, and their comparative immunity from petty restrictions in its use and in dealing with methylated spirit.

Transvaal.

CHARMS FOR THE NATIVES.—According to an article in the "Transvaal Leader," natives who work in the mines are duped in a disgraceful manner by European Yahoos who trade in charms and medicines. The chief motive that induces the native to buy the "muti" or charm, is love, and for this cantharides is largely sold.

VIAMI.—An action was partly heard at Johannesburg when the mail left, brought by Mrs. Frances Barker against Mr. W. T. Anderson, of the South African Viavi Co., of Johannesburg, for 2,000*l.* damages for breach of contract. Plaintiff had an agreement with defendant as to the exclusive right to trade in the Viavi remedies in the Eastern Province, the Border, and the Transkeian territories. She alleged that a consignment of the Viavi remedies (which was confiscated by the Customs) had been sold to a Mrs. Halvorsen without restrictions, and defendant had sold another large consignment to a Mrs. Wilmott, also without restrictions. The agreement had further been broken by defendant failing to supply the plaintiff with remedies required. Defendant pleaded that he had taken all reasonable precautions to prevent sales in the territory referred to, and said that plaintiff owed him 339*l.* for remedies supplied. The case was adjourned.

India and the East.

COMING HOME.—Mr. G. W. Crawford, manager of the Pharmacy, Singapore, left Singapore for home on holiday leave by the P. & O. steamer *Moldavia*, arriving in London about May 4. Mr. Crawford's home address is 10 Grafton Square, Glasgow.

A BOOM IN COMMERCIALS.—There has been quite an epidemic of commercial travellers here during the month of March, writes a Singapore correspondent. Representatives of no fewer than eighteen houses have been soliciting orders. The larger part of the firms represented were British.

SMUGGLING.—In spite of the stringent regulations against the importation of cocaine and morphine and the heavy fines imposed on those caught in possession of these drugs, there still appears to be a considerable illicit traffic carried on. In the Singapore Police Court during the week which ended on March 28 the following fines were imposed on three Chinese for being in possession of morphine and cocaine: \$500 or three months', \$200 or two months', \$100 or six weeks'.—At Rangoon a native was fined heavily for being found in illegal possession of 815 oz. of cocaine hydrochloride, which he was endeavouring to smuggle through in ½-oz. bottles as matches.

THE DOCTOR'S CLAIM.—What is known in Singapore at the "Goonetilleke case" has at last been concluded in the Supreme Court. About six months ago Dr. Goonetilleke, a local practitioner, was charged with being in possession of morphine, he not having the usual licence. The prosecution was undertaken by the agent of the opium-farm, who did not know that a morphine licence, once granted, did not require to be renewed annually. The Magistrate convicted, but on appeal the decision was reversed, and the doctor shortly after entered a claim against the opium-farm and its prosecuting agent, Mr. C. H. Darke, for \$10,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution. After a lengthy hearing, Mr. Justice Fisher, on March 26, held that the opium-farm was responsible for the action of its employé, and gave judgment for plaintiff for \$2,500 damages, and costs.

DRUG-EXAMINATION.—The return of examined drugs at the Tokyo, Osaka, and Yokohama Hygienic Laboratories during September and October 1907 gave the following results:

Pharmacopœial Drugs, etc.

	Up to Standard	Below Standard
Poisonous	4,833	9
Dangerous	102,189	638
Common	176,183	2,888

Unofficial Drugs, etc.

Poisonous	196	1
Dangerous	1,611	2
Common	401	18
Total	285,413	3,556

GUARANTEED CHEMICALS.—An important question is on the *tapis* in Japan relating to the proposed abolition of the labels attached to all sorts of chemicals, both foreign and Japanese, by the Government Hygienic Laboratory. The object of the labels is to show that official examination has been made of those chemicals, and that their quality is good. The public has learned to rely upon these labels as testifying to the quality of medicine. But this practice has been fraught with some undesirable results because of the change in the quality of the chemical by the lapse of time. There have been cases where chemicals found to be perfectly conforming to the provisions of the Japanese Pharmacopœia at the time of examination at the Government Laboratory had undergone changes on keeping, and in order to remedy this defect a section of pharmacutists

propose that the labels be replaced by their own guarantee for the quality of chemicals. The Government has already been approached with a view to the abolition of the official labels used to seal chemicals in Japan.

American Notes.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

MR. GEORGE J. SEABURY, of Messrs. Seabury & Johnson, has been elected a Presidential elector from the State of New York on the Republican Ticket of 1908, and, providing the Republican candidate is elected, will have the honour of voting direct for a President of the United States.

PHARMACEUTICAL OFFICERS.—A Bill has been introduced in the National Congress for the purpose of remodelling the medical service of the United States Army. Provision is made in it for a department of pharmacy, presided over by a commissioned officer who shall rank as colonel. A number of subordinates will rank as majors, captains, and lieutenants, and all of them must be graduates of recognised colleges of pharmacy.

THE LIQUOR LAWS OF AMERICA are often evaded by products known as "bitters." These preparations are nominally patent medicines, but in reality intoxicating liquors in disguise. The Board of Food and Drug Inspection in Washington has now ruled that all such products must bear the content of alcohol on the label, while the Revenue authorities have tackled the problem from the other side, and have decreed that such preparations may not be sold except by druggists or other dealers who possess Government liquor-licences.

TURPENTINE-OPERATORS ARRAIGNED.—A grand jury of the United States assembled at Savannah on April 10 with closed doors, to hear the District Attorney present his case against the American Naval Stores Co., the National Transportation and Terminal Co., and others, for alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Law. In the result the jury found against the defendants on all counts, and they have been held for trial under bonds of \$5,000 each. The final result of the trial is awaited with interest by the trade.

PHARMACY SCHOLARSHIPS.—It was reported in this column some time ago that the alumni of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy were seeking to raise \$3,000 in order to found a scholarship in honour of Thomas S. Wiegand, the oldest living alumnus of the institution. Two similar movements are on foot elsewhere. In the University of Michigan it is sought to raise three or four thousand dollars in order to lend the principal in necessary amounts to young men who are unable to defray their college expenses. This memorial fund is intended as a tribute to the memory of Professor A. B. Prescott. It has been proposed that a scholarship in the Chicago College of Pharmacy be established to commemorate the memory of Albert E. Ebert.

THE COCAINE EVIL refuses to be stamped out entirely, and the State of Illinois has consequently just passed a rigid law to replace the more or less ineffective one which has been on the statute-books for two or three years. Under the terms of the new measure any pharmacist or physician who violates the provisions of the law will, on a second conviction, be taken off the register, and thus lose the right to practise his profession. The sale of the drug is confined to physicians' prescriptions, and it is provided that in no case may a prescription be refilled. Wholesalers who furnish the drug to pharmacists must keep a record of their sales in order that the facts may be traced by the authorities. The State of Massachusetts now proposes to enact a similar law. The mere possession of cocaine, eucaine, or any synthetic substitute thereof would constitute a misdemeanour punishable by imprisonment for six months and by a fine ranging between \$250 and \$500. Proprietary articles containing the substances would likewise be involved. The Bill was drawn up by the State Board of Health, and it was rendered necessary, it is reported, by the alarming prevalence of the cocaine-habit among young boys in the leading cities of the State.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Medicated Wine Orders.—We understand that the Chemists' Defence Association's solicitors (Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby) have received intimation that an action which was down for hearing in one of the City Courts this week has been dropped. The point involved was whether the defendant (a chemist) had ordered 2 dozen or 12 dozen of a medicated wine. It is desirable that retailers who give orders of this nature exactly should do so on their own order-forms and retain an exact copy.

From "So-and-So's."—A case of some importance to all traders, and to chemists who exhibit signs stating that they are "from" some historic firm, was decided by Mr. Justice Parker on April 29. It was an action by the proprietor of the well-known tailoring business Henry Poole & Co. to restrain a firm in Eastbourne from stating that they were "From Poole & Co." One of the defendant firm had been with Poole fifteen years as a journeyman sewer, but the other partner had not. In dismissing the action Mr. Justice Parker read a lengthy judgment, in the course of which he remarked: "For a man to say he comes from Poole's when he says so truly is not suggested to be actionable, but if a business connection is suggested by the form of the statement an injunction would be at once granted, as, for instance, if the name of a defendant's firm were put in very small letters and the name of the other firm in large ones; but the mere statement—being true—that one of the defendants comes from Poole's is no representation that there is any business connection, or that their goods are Poole's goods, and is no allegation relevant to an action for passing off."

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

UNQUALIFIED ASSISTANT FINED.

At the Sheriff Summary Court, Edinburgh, before Acting-Sheriff-Substitute Pitman, on April 28, David MacGregor, assistant in the shop of G. Graham Davidson, chemist and druggist, 1 East Grey Street, Edinburgh, was charged, at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society, for contravening Sections 1 and 15 of the Act by selling a quantity of "lung tonic" containing morphine and chloroform, he not being registered under the Act. He pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr. P. Morison, S.S.C., who appeared for the Society, explained the law on the matter, and stated that the bottle containing the mixture was not labelled "Poison" and did not bear the name and address of the seller. The label gave directions as to the quantity to be given to children under one year, whereas it should not be administered to children of that age at all. Sheriff Pitman asked if there was no means by which the chemist might be got at in a charge of this kind. Mr. Morison said that unfortunately there was not. By the House of Lords' judgment it was held that the person who sells the poison is responsible. He supposed that indirectly the employer was punished because he would have to pay the penalty. The Sheriff said the public must be protected. He, therefore, fined accused 1*l.*, with 1*l.* of modified expenses, or ten days' imprisonment.

High Court Cases.

CREDITORS SUE GUARANTORS.

In the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Walton, on April 29, the case of Morris Little & Son, Ltd. (Doncaster), v. Staveley & Co. (Liverpool) was heard. The action was brought by the plaintiff firm to recover 2,000*l.* alleged to be due under a guarantee. Mr. Clavell Salter, K.C., M.P., with Mr. Holman Gregory, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P., with Mr. Leslie Scott, were counsel for the defendants.

Mr. Clavell Salter stated the case for his clients, which, substantially, was to the effect that Mr. Green was their agent in South Africa up to 1901, when he desired to go into partnership with a Mr. Stent, and buy from plaintiffs as a merchant. Plaintiffs were referred to the defendants as security or guarantee, and counsel stated that Messrs. Staveley & Co. had very close commercial relations with Green & Stent, had advanced them considerable sums of money, and were much concerned in their progress. The result was they gave a guarantee in November 1901, and in December of the same year a new agreement with regard

to trading was entered into. Owing to the war business did not prosper, and in 1905 it became necessary to have new terms of dealing altogether between plaintiffs and Mr. Green, and in this rearrangement defendants were parties, and a second guarantee was given. Matters went on under this new guarantee during 1905 and part of 1906. The indebtedness still increased, and ultimately it became necessary to rely upon the guarantees. The defence set up was that the first guarantee was rescinded at the time the second guarantee was made, and that the defendants were exonerated by the change of terms made. As to the second guarantee, defendants declared the existence of certain conditions which plaintiffs denied, and also that time was given; therefore they were exonerated. The question which his Lordship would have to decide, continued counsel, was whether the changes which took place in the course of dealing were made with the knowledge and consent of the sureties. Mr. Salter then read copious correspondence between the parties, a proceeding which occupied nearly the whole of the day. He informed his Lordship that the whole debt due to plaintiffs by Messrs. Green & Co. was 2,700*l.* Evidence was then called. On Thursday Mr. F. E. Smith commenced his argument, seeking leave to plead a new defence—viz., that the agreement for the liquidation of Green & Co. was agreed to on condition that all its terms should be carried out. The case is proceeding.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At Sheffield on April 23, Robert Killalea, grocer, 2 Kenyon Street, and his wife, were summoned for selling sweet spirit of nitre which was not up to the B.P. standard. The male defendant was fined 1*l.*; the other summons was withdrawn. The Magistrates pointed out that the offence was open to a fine of 40*l.*

PARAGORIC SUBSTITUTE.

At Barnsley on April 27, Arthur Willie Lewis, chemist and druggist, 10 Cheapside, Wombwell, was summoned under Section 6 of the 1875 Act for selling paregoric which was certified by the public analyst to be destitute of opium. Mr. Jones, from the West Riding solicitor's office, prosecuted; and Mr. Hodgkinson, solicitor, appeared for the defendant. From the evidence it appeared that Inspector J. H. Bundy went on April 18 to defendant's branch shop at Jump and asked for 4 oz. of paregoric, handing the defendant's assistant a bottle so labelled. Instead of the original label—"Paregoric—Poison"—a label was placed on the bottle stating "Paregoric substitute." The inspector explained that he wanted the sample for analysis, and asked the assistant why he did not tell him he was supplying the substitute, and the assistant replied that he did not think it mattered.—Mr. Hodgkinson urged there was no offence, the defendant being covered by the label declaring the contents.—After a long hearing the Magistrates dismissed the summons, and ruled that the label covered the defendant's liability; but they agreed to state a case for a higher Court.

CHLORODYNE LOZENGES.

At the Nelson Petty Sessions on Saturday, April 25, the Lancashire County Council summoned James Cronsdale, retail sweet-dealer, Leeds Road, Nelson, for selling a food—viz., chlorodyne lozenges—not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded. Mr. Carter appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, barrister-at-law, London, defended.

Mr. Carter stated that on February 18, Sergeant Winn bought in defendant's shop $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of "Victory" chlorodyne lozenges, and divided the purchase, according to statute. The county analyst (Mr. Collingwood Williams) reported that the lozenges did not answer the description under which they were sold; they were chloroform and not chlorodyne lozenges. He certified that the sample contained 1.85 per cent. of chloroform, equal to 8.1 grains per ounce. The sample was devoid of the other ingredients of chlorodyne.

Sergeant Winn proved the purchase, and, in cross-examination by Mr. Glyn-Jones, stated that he asked for "Victory" chlorodyne lozenges by instructions. If he had purchased them for his own consumption, he would

not expect to get an article containing morphine. Such lozenges would be labelled "Poison."

Mr. W. Collingwood Williams, B.Sc., F.I.C., stated that he found the lozenges contained 1.85 per cent. of chloroform, equal to 8.1 grains per ounce, compounded with sugar and starch. In 1 oz. of the lozenges there would be 8.1 grains, equal to 6.1 minims. The maximum dose of chloroform was 1 to 5 minims.

Mr. Glyn-Jones objected, and said if they were going into the question of doses of chloroform they were touching a subject the case had nothing to do with.

Continuing, witness said chloroform was one of the constituent elements of chlorodyne, but there was no other constituent element present. He said these elements are chloroform, morphine, eapsicum, peppermint, Indian hemp, liquorice, sugar, treacle, acacia, and ingredients that are not strictly medicinal. He quoted the "British Pharmaceutical Codex" as a standard more recent than the "British Pharmacopœia."

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Do you say the standard you have given is the standard for "Victory" lozenges?—Yes.

This campaign in making these purchases is a recent one?—So far as the county is concerned it is.

Before this case, when did you last have a sample submitted for analysis?—I can't remember.

Have you ever given a certificate condemning these lozenges before?—Not in Lancashire.

What is your limit of chloroform in chlorodyne?—I know of no limit.

What is the minimum amount of chloroform which you would pass as a general sample of chlorodyne?—It would depend on the dose stated on the bottle.

Do you know there are sixteen different published formulæ?—There are four or five well-known makes.

Now, Mr. Williams, you knew this question of standard was going to be raised?—It is entirely irrelevant.

Why do you take one formula and say that is your standard for chlorodyne?—Because it is given in an authoritative book published by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Will you be surprised to know that a number of these formulæ contain from 2 grains of morphine in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 64 grains in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.?—That would be a strong dose. Further pressed, witness said chlorodyne lozenges ought not to be sold by confectioners. He did not know that chemists sell liquorice, linseed, and chlorodyne lozenges in tons without morphine. All chlorodyne, he added, contains morphine except one alluded to by counsel, and if this came before him for analysis he would condemn it. Prussic acid had been authoritatively eliminated from chlorodyne.

Dr. Sergeant, medical officer for the county, corroborated the previous witness's evidence. He said the public were not aware of the ingredients of these lozenges, and he feared they would be poisoning themselves. It would be exceedingly dangerous for the public to purchase lozenges made with chlorodyne containing 64 grains of morphine in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Mr. Glyn-Jones submitted that the prosecution were applying the standard of medicine to a food, and asked witness to say definitely whether the sample produced was a food or a drug.

Dr. Sergeant: It was purchased as food; but you have made it into a powerful drug.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Do you know that chlorodyne was first put upon the market as a proprietary article?—I believe it was.

And as a secret remedy?—I don't differ from you.

And the maker was unable to get the exclusive use of the word "chlorodyne," then other people commenced to make chlorodynes?—I don't know the history of the chlorodyne.

What chlorodyne do you really know of now?—I know that chlorodyne generally is a recognised drug and it has certain constituent parts. One of very great importance is morphine, and that I should consider to be present in all preparations.

It is quite patent you think chlorodyne lozenges ought not to be sold?—That is exactly my opinion.

Do you suggest that the public know the constituents of chlorodyne lozenges?—No. We have to protect them.

Do you know any official standard for chlorodyne?—I

think you have one in one of the books you have on the table.

If the lozenge contained morphine it would be very dangerous?—It would be dangerous, and I consider the presence of chloroform in this quantity equally dangerous.

That was made with the chlorodynes which contained prussic acid?—The prussic acid would probably have evaporated.

This completed the evidence for the prosecution, and in defence Mr. Glyn-Jones submitted he had no case to answer. The prosecution should have satisfied the Magistrates that an article of definite composition was asked for, and that something other than the definite composition was supplied. There was practically no dispute in this case as to what was supplied. The main point turned on the question what was the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded. There was authority for saying that the Court had not to consider what Mr. Williams and Dr. Sergeant wanted—experts knowing all about these things—but what did the ordinary member of the public, the purchaser, want. These people asked for this article, and, however dangerous it might be, that was the article supplied. In nearly all these cases of drugs it was almost an unheard of thing for any of these authorities to take proceedings in connection with the sale of a drug which was not in the British Pharmacopœia. While the Legislature had laid it down that there should be a standard for milk and other things, it had not laid down a standard for chlorodyne, although when an article which was named in the Pharmacopœia was asked for by a Pharmacopœia name, that was *prima-facie* evidence that the article in the Pharmacopœia should be supplied. The onus of setting up a standard lay on the prosecution, and as they had failed, he submitted he had no case to answer.

Mr. Carter, on the question of law, said the evidence given must be accepted in its entirety, because it had not been contradicted. There was no question as to whether this was a food or a drug. They were both agreed that this was a food, and the only question the Magistrates had to decide was whether the food supplied was of the nature, substance, and quality demanded. Chlorodyne was a well-recognised drug both by chemists and by the medical profession, and in order that this food should answer the description of the chlorodyne lozenge it must contain the essential ingredients as deposed to, and at that time uncontradicted, by Mr. Williams and Dr. Sergeant.

The Magistrates decided that there was a case to answer.

Mr. Glyn-Jones then called his evidence.

Geo. Edward Davies (of the firm of Champion & Davies, Bristol), Wm. Clarke Saunders (editor of the "Confectioners' Union"), and James Bennison (managing director of the Don Manufacturing Co., Sheffield) stating that there is no recognised standard for chlorodyne. Answering Mr. Carter, Mr. Saunders said he had never heard of any dangerous results arising from the use of these lozenges.

Mr. Carter: Dead men tell no tales. You may have killed them off. (Loud laughter.)

Jno. Edward Robinson, manager for the Victory Gumworks, Nelson, said he had known the constituent elements of the "Victory" lozenges for many years. They were made from one recipe, which was sugar, gum acacia, a little gelatin, chloroform, ether, and water. If he chose to make chlorodyne lozenges with other ingredients he would give them another name. There were no essential ingredients for these lozenges, which he should describe as a mixture with a chloroform basis. He had never heard of chloroform lozenges.

Charles Estcourt, F.I.C., analyst for Manchester and other places, submitted there could be no prosecution for chlorodyne lozenges, because there was no standard. He had never heard of a standard for chlorodyne when sold as a medicine. They could leave out a number of ingredients, and it would still be chlorodyne. There were a large number of chlorodyne lozenges on the market, which varied. He himself had examined chlorodyne lozenges from chemists, eight of which contained morphine and twenty-six of which did not.

Mr. Carter: Do I understand you to say that chlorodyne is not understood to have a definite meaning?—Yes.

Do you say that in the medical world there is not a recognised definition of chlorodyne?—I do.

Do you know the Pharmaceutical Society has published a "Codex"?—I do.

What authority have you for saying that morphine is not an essential ingredient?—You have no standard in the Pharmacopœia.

The Magistrates' Clerk: What would you expect if you asked for chlorodyne?—It would depend on the maker's name. Chlorodyne to-day has no meaning except you apply the maker's name to it.

Dr. Heslop, F.R.C.S., medical officer for the Urban District of Stratford, said that if he purchased chlorodyne lozenges at a confectioner's shop he should expect to get a lozenge of a sweet and non-detrimental or poisonous properties. He should not expect it to contain morphine, prussic acid, or Indian hemp. He considered the word "chlorodyne" had lost its significance. If they left out Indian hemp and prussic acid, why not morphine?

Mr. Carter: Do you mean "chlorodyne" has no meaning to-day?—It has no distinct formula.

Has it any definite meaning?—It is a drug.

What kind of a drug?—A compound drug.

Have you ever had chlorodyne with morphine bought as a drug?—No; but it is made.

Witness, in further cross-examination, said he had been in practice in Manchester for thirty years, and had never known any ill-effects through the consumption of these lozenges.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said he had a number of chemists and other expert witnesses present, but he would leave the case there.

The Magistrates retired, and on their return said there was not sufficient evidence to convict, and the case would be dismissed.

Mr. Glyn-Jones applied for costs, on the ground that fourteen years ago this very point was fought at Lanchester, in Durham, and the case was then dismissed. For over thirty years these lozenges had been sold, and now suddenly, without any warning, these proceedings were taken. There was no reason why they should not have been taken fourteen years ago.

The Magistrates refused to grant costs.

The case lasted six hours.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re DR. J. C. TAYLOR, High Street, Dysart.—A petition for cessio under the Cessio Acts has been presented to the Sheriff of Fife and Kinross at Kirkcaldy at the instance of Messrs. A. Forrester & Son, chemists, St. Clair Street, Kirkcaldy, against this debtor, whose public examination will take place at Kirkcaldy on May 6. Mr. William Napier, solicitor, 133 High Street, Kirkcaldy, is agent.

Re WILLIAM CARTER, Claremont, Portland Road, East Grinstead, Sussex, Chemist and Druggist.—Particulars of this failure were given in our issue of April 18 (p. 589). The following are creditors: Mrs. Carter, East Grinstead (233*l.*); J. Hoar, St. Leonards (150*l.*); Jennings, Newmarket (400*l.*); Mackenzie, Torquay (100*l.*); A. & H. Ruston, Newmarket (50*l.*); Dr. Wallis, East Grinstead (46*l.*); G. Raywood, East Grinstead (11*l.*); fully-secured creditors (1,867*l.*); preferential creditors (15*l.*).

Deed of Arrangement.

GRILLS, JAMES H., 197 Woodstock Road, Belfast, Druggist.—The following are scheduled as creditors: C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., London (15*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*); William Haslett, Belfast (90*l.*); Heath Bros., Manchester (5*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*); Union Loan and Discount Bank, Belfast (5*l.*).

Gazette.

Partnership Dissolved.

EDLIN, E. H., and BAENES, J. A., surgeons, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

EXPERIMENTS IN THE CULTIVATION OF CAMPHOR at the Government Tropical Plantation at Wahjain, in Assam, are reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

New Companies and Company News.

REYNOLDS, SONS & HOWARD, LTD.—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of artificial teeth-makers, patent-medicine and general drug-store proprietors, etc., carried on at 18 Knowsley Street, Bolton, as "Reynolds & Sons" and "Dorrians Remedy Co." The first directors are W. H. Howard and R. W. Reynolds.

IRISH GLASS BOTTLE CO., LTD.—Registered in Dublin. Capital 14,000*l.*, in 9,000 preference and 5,000 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of glass, china, delf, and earthenware, and of bottles, jars, and other articles made wholly or partly thereof. The first directors are J. A. King, R. King, and Joseph Lecky. Registered office, Charlotte Quay, Ringsend, County Dublin.

J. CAMERON SWAN & CO. (NEWCASTLE), LTD.—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 4 St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne, as "J. Cameron Swan & Co.," to adopt an agreement with J. C. Swan, and to carry on the business of chemical, metal, and mineral brokers, etc. The first directors are J. Cameron Swan (chairman), L. Zollner, A. F. Ericsson, and J. I. Clark (managing director). Remuneration of J. C. Swan, 600*l.* per annum. Registered office, 4 St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GREENOCK CHEMICAL CO., LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 4,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dyers, salters, oil and colour men, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations and articles, etc. The first directors are M. Blake, J. Forbes, P. McBride, W. Miller, and D. McMaster. Qualification, 100*l.* Registered office, 4 Baker Street, Greenock.

JAMES DYSON & CO., LTD.—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Atlas Works, South Lane, Elland, as "James Dyson & Co." and the "Velvet Cecco Co." and to adopt an agreement with S. Dyson, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of hard, soft, and dry soaps, chemical manufacturers, chemists, druggists, etc. The first directors are S. Dyson (managing director), H. Ripley, and J. Wood. Registered office, Atlas Works, South Lane, Elland, Yorks.

ULSTER CHEMISTS, LTD. (in liquidation).—On March 24 the creditors of this company received a further dividend of 2*s.* 6*d.* in the 1*l.*, this payment completing the dividend of 20*s.* in the 1*l.* It is not yet known how much, if anything, remains for distribution to the shareholders.

ALFRED WATERWORTH, LTD.—Mr. A. Waterworth, the permanent governing director of this company, about which we gave particulars on April 18, informs us that the shares are ordinary, and include no debentures or preference shares. He holds nearly all the shares, and the others are held chiefly by members of the staff. No outside capital is being asked for.

CLIPPENS OIL CO., LTD.—At a meeting to be held in Edinburgh on May 15 the following motion will be submitted, viz.: "That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily." The capital of the company is 126,800*l.*, besides 135,200*l.* of 3-per-cent. debentures, and bonds over the company's property for 33,776*l.*

MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.—The following have been registered and charged upon the company's property and capital: *British Turpentine Corporation, Ltd.*, Hayes, Leicester, Manchester, and London. Issue on April 13 of 2,600*l.* 6-per-cent. second mortgage debentures. *Charles Massey & Son, Ltd.*, chemical-manufacturers, Manchester. Issue on April 1 of 400*l.* 5-per-cent. debentures. Previously issued of same series, 9,200*l.* Subject to a prior mortgage for 4,000*l.* *May-Davis & Co., Ltd.*, mineral-water manufacturers, London. A mortgage dated March 28, 1908, to secure 100*l.*, is held by Mrs. K. E. Crust, Burton Hall, Boston, Lincs.—*William Toogood, Ltd.*, druggists' sundriesmen, London. A trust deed dated April 6, 1908, to secure 5,500*l.* debenture stock is held by Messrs. W. F. J. Wood and J. Hewith, Barnsley.

THE imports of drugs and chemicals into the Australian Commonwealth during 1907 amounted in value to 1,138,000*l.*, against 1,020,000*l.* in 1906 and 911,000*l.* in 1905.

GRECIAN OLIVE OIL.—The French Vice-Consul at Patras reports that the production of olive oil in Greece during the year 1907 amounted to 45,180,880 okes (oke=2.3 lb.). It is stated to be superior to the average yearly output both as regards quantity and quality, thus contrasting favourably with that of the preceding year (1906), which was much below the average in both respects.

Births.

ATTERBURY.—At 150 Somers Road, Southsea, on April 24, the wife of W. R. Atterbury, chemist, of a son.

HOWARD.—On April 26, the wife of Bernard F. Howard (Messrs. Howards & Sons, Ltd.), Quantocks, Woodford Green, of a daughter.

KINGZETT.—On April 23, at Aldercombe, Caterham Valley, the wife of Eric P. Kingzett (of the Sanitas Co., Ltd.), of a son.

STAGG.—At Neopolia, Queen's Road, Beckenham, on April 26, the wife of Roland Stagg (Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.), of a daughter.

Marriages.

COATES—EMSLEY.—At St. Agnes's Church, Sefton Park, Liverpool, on April 25, by the Rev. C. C. Elcum, M.A., John Mandall Coates, M.D., of Horwich, Lancashire (son of Mr. Joseph Coates, of Raines, Clark & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh), to Lizzie Grainger Burns, second daughter of Mr. Robert Emsley, of Manchester.

COPE—CROSS.—At St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, on April 21, by the Rev. R. St. Aubyn Arkwright, George Arthur Cope, Ph.C., Tunstall, to Bessie Vera Cross, chemist and druggist, daughter of Alderman W. Gowan Cross, Ph.C., Shrewsbury.

LEWIS—GRIGG.—At Elm Grove Baptist Church, Southsea, on April 21, Walter J. Lewis, chemist, 3 Hinckley Road, Leicester, to Lilian, eldest daughter of Mr. Albert Grigg (H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth, late of Hong-Kong), 111 St. Andrew's Road, Southsea.

NIVEN—CUMMING.—At South United Free Church, Stonehaven, on April 22, by the Rev. H. E. Michie, the Rev. J. A. Russell, and the Rev. J. S. Stewart, the Rev. W. D. Niven, Macduff United Free Church, to Isabella Mackintosh, elder daughter of Mr. James Cumming, chemist, Stonehaven.

OUGH—LITTLE.—At St. Pinnock Church, Cornwall, on April 20, by the Rev. John Ough, M.A., of St. James's, Muswell Hill, London, Thomas Ough, chemist, Liskeard, to Edith, elder daughter of Mr. Thomas Little, of Scawn, St. Pinnock.

RITCHIE—FERRIER.—At Mathers' Hotel, Dundee, on April 24, by the Rev. W. Cumming Skinner, M.A., assisted by the Rev. James Weatherhead, B.D., Alfred A. Ritchie, C.A., New York, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. D. H. Ferrier, chemist and druggist, Stanley Villa, Dundee.

SMITH—BOOTH.—At Sefton Park Presbyterian Church, Liverpool, on April 15, by the Rev. Alex. Connell, M.A., B.D., Frank Ramsay Smith, chemist and druggist, eldest son of Mr. W. Ross Smith, chemist, Linnet Lane and Princes Road, Liverpool, to Florence Mary, younger daughter of the late Mr. M. Booth, wine-merchant, Liverpool.

WATERTON—DUGUID.—At the United Free Church, New Machar, on April 22, by the Rev. Douglas Ferrier, Bothwell, assisted by the Rev. George Abel, Uduy, and the Rev. Donald Stewart, Cruden, John Ferrier Waterton, Elgin to Beatrice Houston Duguid, chemist and druggist, second daughter of the Rev. James E. Duguid, New Machar.

Deaths.

BRADLEY.—At Ben Edar Road, Dublin, on April 24, James A. Bradley. Deceased had been for many years in the employment of Messrs. Hamilton, Long & Co., Sackville Street, Dublin, and Messrs. Boyd's, Merrion Row, Dublin.

CORNELL.—The death took place on April 26 of Mr. Philip Cornell, chemist and druggist, Tavern Street, Ipswich, at the age of sixty-six. Mr. Cornell succeeded to the old-established business of his father, Mr. Philip

James Cornell, who died forty years ago. On succeeding to the business, Mr. Cornell was joined by Mr. William Cornell, his cousin—a partnership that continued until ten years ago. Mr. Philip Cornell was a leading public man and the founder of the original Junior Conservative Association. He was an ardent horticulturist, and a prominent and active member of the Ipswich Horticultural Society. He was for some time a member of the Ipswich Scientific Society, and was regarded as quite an authority on ferns. Some years since he gave a lecture before the members of the Society on that subject, which was afterwards, at urgent request, repeated. The Order of Freemasons loses in him one of its active and most prominent members. He was the oldest Past-Master of the British Union Lodge, taking that position in 1871. For a long time Mr. Cornell had been Churchwarden at St. Mary-le-Tower, where the Vicar on Sunday last made feeling reference to his parochial activities. He leaves a widow, one daughter, and two sons, Mr. P. P. Cornell and Mr. J. R. Cornell, by whom the business will be carried on.



BARKER.—Mr. Henry W. Barker, resident manager of the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, at St. John, New Brunswick, died suddenly from heart-failure on April 15, following an attack of the mumps.

Mr. Barker, who was fifty-four years of age, was a son of the late Mr. T. B. Barker, the leading wholesale druggist in St. John. He entered his father's business in 1873, and became a partner in 1878. On the death of his father in 1897 he bought out all the interests in the firm of T. B. Barker & Sons, and continued the business on his own account with considerable success. In 1906 the business was amalgamated with the N.D.C. Co., and Mr. Barker was appointed local manager. He was three times married, and leaves a son (Captain L. W. Barker) and two daughters.



DAVIES.—At Mervan Road, Brixton, London, S.W., on April 23, Mr. Thomas William Davies, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-five. Mr. Davies was a native of Blaenffor, Pembrokeshire, and was apprenticed to Mr. James Evans, chemist, High Street, Cardigan, with whom he remained a year after his apprenticeship. He then came to London, and was for several years in Hancock's, of Fleet Street. While there he passed the Minor examination in December 1876. At that time Mr. Davies gave evidence of considerable literary gifts, and in association with a friend published a book of B.P. rhymes for Minor students, the utility of which is still remembered by many. He then also contributed to our pages, and his writings always had a sparkle which gave them character. From Hancock's Mr. Davies went to the Junior Army and Navy Stores, where he remained until 1891, when he joined the literary staff of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. At Snow Hill Buildings he had the opportunity of cultivating his literary



faculties, but his all-round knowledge of chemistry, pharmacy, and medicine was employed in his position. Four years ago his health, which for some time had been indifferent, compelled him to resign his position, and he rested for about a year, improving considerably in strength. He acquired an interest in a retail pharmacy in the South of London, but was solely a sleeping partner, and, fretting in idleness, sought a position where he would be in touch with the business. This he obtained with Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster in their office at Bath House, Holborn Viaduct, where during the past three years he had assisted Mr. A. E. Holden, as the spirit moved him. It thus happened that at the inception of the Fairchild scholarship and prizes Mr. Davies had his old love for students revived, and he earnestly assisted in the scheme, and superintended the written examinations held in London in 1905, 1906, and 1907. Mr. Davies was well known to many in London pharmacy, and was highly respected. The tubercular disease from which he suffered gave him little hope of recovery, but he was cheery and going about up to a short time before his death. Mrs. Davies and one son survive him. The funeral took place at Norwood Cemetery on Tuesday.

GRAY.—At Rothwell, Northants, on April 27, Mr. William Underwood Gray, chemist and druggist, senior partner of the firm of W. Gray & Son, chemists, Rothwell, aged forty-seven. Mr. Gray was a member of the Urban Council and vicar's warden at the Parish Church.

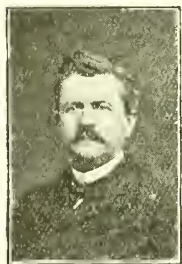
HUNTER.—At 62 Great Cheetham Street, Broughton, Manchester, on April 25, Elizabeth Ann, widow of Mr. Harry Hunter, chemist, West Cornforth, aged sixty-four.

LOESBY.—At 4 Thayer Street, Manchester Square, London, W., Mr. John Newton Loesby, chemist and druggist, aged forty-four.

MARRIOTT.—At The Parade, Leamington, on April 10, Mr. Thomas Eustace Marriott, chemist and druggist, formerly in business at 26 Havelock Road, Hastings, aged sixty-nine.

NOYES.—On April 12, at St. Paul, Minn., Mr. Daniel Rogers Noyes, aged seventy-one. Mr. Noyes was the founder and chief of Noyes Bros. & Cutler, wholesale druggists, St. Paul, Minn., a firm which, from a small beginning, has risen to a position of eminence in the trade, mainly through its founder's efforts. In 1886 Mr. Noyes was elected President of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and was always one of the foremost in its deliberations. He devoted much of his leisure to charitable and educational work, and at the time of his death held many honorary offices.

RICHE.—At Nice, on April 27, from congestion of the lungs, M. Alfred Riche, aged seventy-nine. M. Riche was a member of the Paris Academy of Medicine, Honorary Director of the Paris Mint, Honorary Professor of the Paris School of Pharmacy, and Officer of the Legion of Honour. He was also for many years the principal editor of the "Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie." He will be remembered principally by his life's work as Director of the Paris Mint, but also as one of the most esteemed French men of science of his day. Although he published various papers on mineral chemistry, he will be known by future generations by his researches and ingenious processes for analysing metals. He was the author, with M. Forest, of a very complete guide on the assay of metals. "It was an ambition of M. Riche at one time," writes our Paris correspondent, "to endeavour to bring the 'Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie' up to the standard of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as regards importance. I well remember having called on him at the Paris Mint, where he was then acting Director, by his request, and discussing the subject with him; but he was forced to the conclusion that French pharmacy is not yet ready to support a French publication of such importance." The portrait of M. Riche which we give is one taken a dozen years ago.



THOMAS.—At the Nursing Institute, Swansea, on April 28, Mr. Thomas Thomas, chemist and druggist, of 41 St. Helens Road, Swansea, aged forty-one. Mr. Thomas had been ailing for some time from dropsy, and on April 23 an operation was performed. A native of Brynamman, Mr. Thomas, a genial, highly esteemed tradesman, had built up an excellent business in Swansea, which he had carried on for seventeen years. Besides the business of a chemist, he also practised as a dental surgeon and an optician.

VINT.—Suddenly, at Rochester, on April 22, while on a visit to her daughter, Sarah Jane, wife of Mr. Thomas D. Vint, chemist and druggist, of Palace Avenue, White-rook, Hastings, aged sixty-five. Mrs. Vint was held in high esteem at Hastings, where she was well known.

WYNNE.—At the Post Hospital, Fort Columbia, Washington, U.S.A., on April 7, of acute suppurative tonsillitis, Francis Palmer, dearly-loved and only son of Dr. William Palmer Wynne, F.R.S., of the University of Sheffield, aged nineteen.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

MR. A. T. BARTON has purchased the branch business of Mr. C. S. Reid, at 74 Strafford Road, South Acton.

MR. T. I. HAYTON, pharmaceutical chemist, is opening a new pharmacy at Park View, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

MR. J. BELLAMY, chemist and druggist, has bought the business of Mr. F. Boxall, chemist and druggist, in The Broadway, Cricklewood.

MR. J. W. WOOD, chemist and druggist, 2 Barmouth Road, Wandsworth, S.W., has opened a branch at 7 Station Parade, Saunderead.

BOOTS, LTD., have opened a new branch at 2 Merton Road, Wimbledon. The company are opening a new branch shortly at 167 High Street, Stoke Newington.

MR. ALEXANDER LECKIE, corresponding agent for Messrs. C. J. Van Houten & Zoon, has removed from Tower Buildings, 23 Trinity Square, E.C., to 57 City Road, London, E.C.

MR. W. F. CUTTIFORD, chemist and druggist, of 193 Langworthy Road, Seedley, Pendleton, and 577 Eccles New Road, Weaste, Salford, has bought the business of the late Mr. Kenyon at Bolton Road, Pendlebury.

The chemist's shop at 386 Stretford Road, Manchester, for many years in the occupation of Mr. Samuel Scaife, and more recently occupied by Mr. Roberts, is now "to let." When Mr. Roberts left the stock was sold by auction.

MR. A. B. STOCKS, chemist and druggist, formerly of Hyde, Cheshire, has acquired (through the agency of Messrs. T. Tomlinson, of Manchester) the business at 118 Wilmslow Road, Withington, near Manchester, formerly carried on by Mr. D. A. Bryan, chemist and druggist.

MR. DANIEL BADCOCK, pharmaceutical chemist, Walsley, has acquired the businesses at 122 South Road and 73 St. John's Road, Waterloo, Liverpool, formerly belonging to Mr. C. A. Maries, chemist and druggist. The transfer was effected by Messrs. T. Tomlinson & Son, of Manchester.

The business formerly belonging to Messrs. J. F. Andrews & Co., at 7 Grand Hotel Buildings, Eastbourne, which (as mentioned in our issue of April 18, p. 594) has been acquired by Mr. A. Moss, was a branch. The main business is being carried on as before in Carlisle Road by the proprietor, Mr. R. B. Fletcher, chemist and druggist, under the style of J. F. Andrews & Co.

ITALIAN ESSENTIAL OILS.—The exports from essential oils (lemon, bergamot, orange, etc.) from Italy during 1907 amounted to 719,611 kilos., against 642,571 kilos. in 1906 and 586,103 kilos. in 1905.

Personalities.

THE HON. F. S. GRIMWADE, of Melbourne, Victoria, is on a visit to England.

MR. A. E. BATCHELOR, chemist and druggist, has been elected Chairman of Fareham Urban District Council.

MR. JOHN BRUNNER, BART., M.P., presided at the meeting of the Liberal party in the Reform Club on April 30.

MR. JOSEPH GANT, chemist and druggist, has been elected Chairman of the Raunds Urban District Council.

MR. A. E. RICHMOND, chemist and druggist, has been re-elected minister's warden of St. Peter's Church, Great Portsmouth.

MR. JOHN C. HEWLETT, F.C.S., of Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, Charlotte Street, E.C., has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Beckenham Urban District Council.

MR. ALBERT HOWELL was recently exalted in the Mercians' Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2,648. Bro. Howell is the Hon. Secretary of the Association of Certificated Dispensers.

IN connection with the terrible disasters to ships of the Navy, the Mayor of Portsmouth, Mr. F. G. Foster, chemist and druggist, appeals to the country for the relief dependents of those who lost their lives.

MR. J. A. THOMAS, of the College Pharmacy, Cheltenham, has, owing to pressure of private business, resigned an appointment he has held for over twenty-four years as armacist to the local General Hospital.

MR. WALTER HOWELL WILLIAMS IDRIS, son of Mr. H. W. Idris, M.P., and a student of the Middle Temple, passed the examination in constitutional law and legal history with a view to be called to the bar.

MR. H. J. BRERETON, chemist and wholesale druggist, urban, and well known to the drug-trade in the Colony of Natal, is expected to arrive in London on business during the first week in May. Communications may be addressed to him at the office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

MR. J. H. LILE, a Deputy Lieutenant and a J.P. for London, who was last week admitted to the honorary freedom of the borough of Bideford, his native town, said that when twelve years of age he left school and went to Mr. Thomas Hogg's chemist's shop as errand-boy at a shilling week, and forty-eight years ago he went to London a poor d.

THE following have been elected sidesmen in their various churches: Mr. A. H. Hale, chemist and druggist, roadstairs; Mr. Julian Horrell, pharmaceutical chemist, roadstairs; Mr. A. E. Horrell, chemist and druggist, roadstairs; Mr. W. E. Kirkman, chemist and druggist, St. Peter's, Kent; Mr. F. W. Stedman, chemist and druggist, Ashford, Kent; Mr. W. Sutton Harvey, chemist and druggist, Margate; Mr. W. J. Barnes, chemist and druggist, Dover.

ON April 13 the members of the Morley Tradesmen's Association presented Mr. Abraham Taylor, chemist and druggist, with a 400-day timepiece and a portrait group of the officials and committee, as an appreciation of his services to the Association. Mr. Taylor has removed to Fiddleham, where he has purchased a business, ill-health being the reason for his leaving Morley. During his thirteen years' residence in Morley Mr. Taylor has taken a considerable part in public affairs. He had been identified with the municipal government of the borough for six years, and had been Chairman of the Education Committee.

AFTER a railway career of nearly fifty years, Mr. Frederick Hunn, who has since January 1862 served the London and North-Western Railway Co. in London in many responsible capacities, and under all the distinguished traffic superintendents during that period, is retiring from the service. He has been instrumental in bringing about and carrying out several of that company's arrangements whereby chemical and other manufacturers, traders and hipsters, and others have much benefited from time to time. It is hoped that his many business friends will acquiesce in and help forward the proposal that a substantial testimonial should be presented to him. A small committee is in course of formation for the purpose of

carrying the matter through. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. Thos. Tyrer, managing director of Messrs. Thos. Tyrer & Co., Ltd., Stirling Chemical-works, Stratford, who is acting as Treasurer.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. ALFRED BISHOP, LTD., 48 Spelman Street, London, N.E., are now putting up a natural fruit saline, in a beautifully-embossed carton, the bunch of grapes being particularly striking.

MESSRS. ALLEN & HANBURY, LTD., give particulars in this issue of the express rotary and duplex tablet machines of which they are the manufacturers. The former is for working on a large scale, and the latter for retail operations.

W. MARTINDALE, 10 New Cavendish Street, W., will be exhibiting at the Franco-British Exhibition in Building No. 14 (British Textiles and Chemistry). Allotment No. 43, and will have the additional phone "P.O. Franco No. 26."

MESSRS. EDWARD COOK & CO., LTD., soap specialists, Bow, London, E., intimate that with each dozen sticks of their "Solace" antiseptic solidified shaving-cream they will in future give a dozen 2d. sample sticks free. The "Solace" retails at 9d. per stick P.A.T.A. terms.

P.A.T.A. GOODS.—During April the additions to the P.A.T.A. Protected List have been Cascarine Leprince; Evelina feeder, etc.; Gibbs' French tooth-soap; Glaxo infants' food; Godbold's vegetable balsam; Lavendo; McKenzie's Lykacharm headache-cure; Pino paste; Senier's Electric Kleen cloth-ball; Arak nail-stone; Zana baths.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN OPTICAL CO., 47 Hatton Garden, London, E.C., are making additions to their premises and installing additional machinery to enable them to cope with their increasing business. The company are making a special show of bi-focal and toric work, all kinds of invisible rimless goods, and ophthalmic appliances at the Chemists' Exhibition next week, and invite those interested in optical work to pay them a visit.

STONE OINTMENT.—Among the novelties that will be shown at the Chemists' Exhibition next week are stone ointment and salve, which we understand have been used on the Continent for fifty years, the former for rheumatism, gout, and sciatica, and the latter for eczema, boils, scalds, cuts, and all wounds. Each of these preparations retails at 4s., P.A.T.A. terms, and are placed on the English market by the Stone Chemical Co., Ltd., 17 New Oxford Street, London, W.C., who have instructed Messrs. A. Burbidge & Co., Ltd., 231 Strand, London, W.C., to organise a press advertising campaign.

WINDOW-STRIPS.—If the warm weather continues we may expect a demand for lemonade-crystals and similar preparations for making summer beverages. Those chemists who appreciate the value of window-shows will be glad to know that Messrs. James Townsend & Sons, Exeter, have produced a window strip or border which has a design of lemons, making it suitable for window decoration when summer beverages are being pushed. The strips can be joined on so as to make continuous strips of any length. Messrs. Townsend offer to send a sample to any of our subscribers who write to them.

MESSRS. W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD., Ash Grove, Hackney, will, at the Chemists' Exhibition next week, be exhibiting perfumery and toilet-preparations, and at their stand there will be a telephone and staff of messengers. London chemists may thus keep in touch with their places of business by an occasional call at Messrs. Bush's stall, and they give all a hearty invitation to do so. The firm have a new brillianine—"Frozen Violets"—put up in glass pots so that all one has to do is to draw one's hair-brush over it and brush the hair. It gives a brilliant gloss, and has not the messy accompaniment of liquid brillianines. The get-up is artistic, and "Buisson Frères, Paris and Grasse," is the inscription on the labels.

TO SOLAR DISC WORSHIPERS.—A very prettily produced booklet entitled "Yesterday and To-day" has been sent us

by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C. The booklet is intended to advertise the photographic specialities of the firm, and has on the cover an interesting coloured design of Egyptians practising adoration of the solar disc. In the pamphlet the connection between the old civilisation with its sun-worship and the newer practice of photography is appropriately brought out, the various "tabloid" and soloid products employed in modern photography being duly enumerated. It is a capital advertisement and will appeal to the better class of customers.

FACTORY SITES.—The Great Western Railway Co. are calling attention to the number of suitable sites for factories which exist along their railway. In the district between Southall and Slough the railway traveller must have noticed the number of new factories which have been built within recent years, which seems to show that manufacturers are finding the positions advantageous from the point of view of business facilities. It appears that now the Great Western Railway Co. have prepared information as to the sites further afield. The chief goods manager at Paddington Station states that he will be glad to give any assistance to manufacturers who contemplate moving their factories to the country.

ORIENTAL TOOTH-PASTE.—Messrs. Jewsbury & Brown, Ardwick Green, Manchester, have made a record with new showcards for their well-known dentifrice. One of them to stand on the showcase is only 6 inches by 5½ inches, and is beautifully printed in dark sepia, the oval portrait of a typical young Englishwoman, with fine teeth and a wealth of hair, catching the eye at once. Another (in colours) of the sphinx outstrips the efforts of the Sphinx Club, for not only does the guardian of the desert hold a tube of Oriental toothpaste ("My secret and my treasure") but smiles, thus revealing a splendid set of teeth. This card measures 9 inches by 6 inches, and hangs up. Messrs. Jewsbury & Brown have larger showcards—viz.:

Framed showcard, 23 in. by 33 in. and 22 in. by 25 in.
Unframed, 18 in. by 23 in.

They will send cards to any chemist who will drop them a postcard saying which size would be most useful.

MESSRS. W. EDWARDS & SON, 157 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., send us an advance copy of their 1908 catalogue of British and foreign proprietary medicines, mineral waters, perfumery, and druggists' sundries. The catalogue extends to 200 pages, besides which there are over ninety pages of business announcements by manufacturers. The first part of the catalogue, comprising proprietary medicines, contains 127 pages, and those articles in it which have the prices protected are printed in bold type, and the minimum retail prices are fixed in each case; the latest P.A.T.A. prices are also included. This section of the catalogue is followed with a net cash price-list of druggists' sundries, counter adjuncts, toilet-requisites, and photographic materials. A copy of the list will be sent to any C. & D. subscriber on application.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

PHARMACY BILL.

When the House of Commons resumed work on Monday last Mr. Winfrey's Bill was A73 on the list, but its subsequent proceedings it was intimated that the second reading was deferred until Thursday, May 7. Mr. Cross's blocking motion is still on the papers.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

We understand that when the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament re-assembles on May 12 to further consider the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, evidence will first be tendered by Mr. J. Rymer Young, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and it is expected that he will be followed by Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, Assistant Secretary in Scotland. The Committee have received many applications from traders who desire the extension of the Bill to cover the sale of technical poisons in sealed packages by dealers who are not chemists.

Besides, applications have been submitted by representative bodies indirectly connected with pharmacy, such as herbalists, drug-store keepers, photographic dealers, and manufacturers of headache-powders containing acetanilide.

SUGAR.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply to a question by Mr. Villiers, stated that the Sugar Convention will be renewed from September next for five years. As had previously been explained, the conditions have been altered so that the Government will no longer be required to penalise bounty-fed sugar.

THE INEBRIATES INQUIRY.

A Departmental Committee which has just been appointed by the Home Office for the purpose of inquiring into the operation of the law relating to the inebriates. After the Committee has completed its inquiry it will be re-appointed to investigate the value of existing methods for the treatment of inebriety by the use of drugs.

A LOSS TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The transference of Mr. Lionel Earle, C.M.G., from the Privy Council to the Colonial Office, whither he has followed the Earl of Crewe, the new Secretary of State, will be a distinct loss to the Department with which he has hitherto been associated. As private secretary to the Lord President of the Council, Mr. Earle has had much to do with the negotiations which have taken place from time to time on the subject of pharmacy legislation, and his courtesy upon these occasions has been beyond question. Apart from his work at the Privy Council, Mr. Earle has been an acting secretary in the diplomatic service and was private secretary to the Earl of Crewe when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

DEATHS UNDER ANÆSTHETICS.

As we were in a position to announce in a recent issue of the C. & D., Mr. T. A. Bramsdon, M.P. for Portsmouth and Coroner for that district, purposes to address a question to the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on Tuesday, May 5, in reference to the large number of deaths which occur annually from the effects of anæsthetics. The hon. member has been in correspondence with Dr. Waldo, the Coroner for the City of London, on the matter; and as the result of the negotiations which have taken place in the course of the recess, he formally gave notice on Monday of the following interrogatory:

To ask the Prime Minister: Whether his attention has been called to the large number of deaths that occur annually from the effects of anæsthetics administered to patients who are about to undergo or are undergoing operations or after such operations have been performed. Whether he is aware that there is no official record of the number of deaths that really occur during anæsthesia partly because such deaths are sometimes certified as due to causes other than anæsthesia, and in that case are not reported to the Coroner, and partly because notification is not followed by official inquiry.

Whether he is also aware that those persons who administer anæsthetics are not necessarily specially trained to do so or always registered medical practitioners. In particular also whether his attention has been called to the paper on the subject by Dr. F. J. Waldo, H.M. Coroner for the City of London, and having regard to the greater safety of the public and for the advance of scientific medicine, he will consider the advisability of securing a more accurate and comprehensive knowledge of all the facts connected with the administration of anæsthetics, whether fatal or non-fatal, by appointing a Royal Commission with advisory powers to investigate and report upon the whole question.

ITALIAN QUICKSILVER.—The exports from Italy during the twelve months ended December 1907 amounted to 350,300 kilos., against 277,900 kilos. in 1906 and 242,700 kilos. in 1905.

THE IMPORTS OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS INTO MEXICO during the six months ended December 1907 amounted to 5,488,000 Mexican dollars (560,000*l.*), against 4,053,000 dollars (414,000*l.*) in 1906 and 3,499,000 dollars (357,000*l.*) in 1905 (Mexican dollar = 2s. 0½*d.*).

A RESEARCH DEFENCE SOCIETY has been formed to combat the statements of anti-vivisectionists, with Lord Cromer a President, Mr. Stephen Paget as Hon. Secretary, and Sir James Dewar, Sir William Ramsay, and Sir Henry Roscoe in the first list of Vice-Presidents.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Sale of Spirituous Medicines

by other persons than registered chemists "is not allowed," writes the Secretary of the Board of Inland Revenue, unless those unregistered vendors hold a spirit-licence. This letter is rather tartling. Communications from Somerset House are invariably, or at least have been, so terminologically exact that the expression "is not allowed" challenges our astonishment. We all know that the only persons expressly permitted by law to make up spirituous medicines for sick, lame, and distempered persons without a licence are physicians, apothecaries, surgeons, or chemists. But we all know equally well that thousands of persons who do not come within the denominations specified do actually sell such preparations every day, and are never interfered with by the Excise authorities. That amounts to "allowing." The question therefore suggests itself whether Mr. Mears, in reply to an inquiry, intended to state simply that the law does not sanction the sale of the articles referred to except by specifically indicated persons, or meant his letter to be taken to declare the intention of the Inland Revenue officials to insist on the observance of that law in future. In support of the latter view, it has to be remembered that the inquiry was put to the Secretary of the Board in consequence of reports that Excise officers had informed certain small shopkeepers that proceedings would be taken against them if they continued to sell spirit of nitre, for example, without holding a spirit-licence. It will be noticed that according to the reports only

Small Shopkeepers

have been threatened so far. Perhaps we have not heard of the notifications to the wealthier offenders. If in his coming Budget Mr. Lloyd-George should think fit to mention these hitherto overlooked licences among the sources of income from which his old-age pensions fund is to be drawn, he will hardly venture to limit the application of these to the small shopkeepers; and, indeed, he might spice his allusion by quoting from the evidence given before a still sitting Joint Committee of a gentleman who gloried in his responsibility for 350 shops, in every one of which spirit of nitre is sold, and all of which are run by impersonal companies who are not and cannot become registered chemists. It may be remembered that not very long ago one or two associations of chemists endeavoured to bring a demand for the enforcement of the old Act of 1742 into the front rank of our claims. They may now congratulate themselves on their better appreciation of the mind of Somerset House than the rest of us could boast of.

The Realisation of these Hopes

would be important indeed. Chemists would have, what many of them think they ought to have, a special and substantial State recognition of their qualification. Such a handicap in their favour in respect of spirituous medicines would be far better, financially, than a monopoly in the sale of poisons. Apprentices would graciously consider us again, and the coffers of the Pharmaceutical Society would be refilled with examination-fees. It is, however, only prudent not to rely too implicitly on such anticipations. Whatever the warnings of the Excise officers in relation to the sale of spirit of nitre may have meant, it is as well to remember that the Board of Inland Revenue have been extremely careful, in modern times at least, never to administer their Acts so as to protect any particular interests. Their Medicine-

stamp Acts, for example, authorise them specially to tax "foreign medicines" on the simple ground that they are foreign. In practice, however, foreign medicines are not distinguished from those of British manufacture. And when Mr. Glyn-Jones established against the Board the validity of the exemption in favour of chemists "who had served a regular apprenticeship," they decided, after a year's consideration, to extend the privilege to all vendors of medicines. In the Spirit Act "chemists" are less exactly defined than they are in the Medicine-stamp Acts.

The Historical Connection

of pharmacy with alcohol has always been intimate. Arnold, of Villa Nova, is credited with having first used "aqua vite," as he called the spirit distilled from wine, in the preparation of medicines. This was about the end of the thirteenth century. It is probable that Arnold got his information from the Arab pharmacists of Cordova. For three or four hundred years this aqua vite, or spirit of wine, as it came to be called, was regarded, at least in England, as a medicinal agent almost exclusively. And yet Arnold's contemporary and disciple Raymond Lully declared that "the taste of it exceedeth all other tastes, and the smell of it all other smells"—a testimony which Sir Thomas Dewar could hardly improve upon. French and Spanish wines were what tempted our Tudor forefathers, and even when James I. passed the Tippling Act, because "lewd and idle people began to spend their time in lewd and idle manner in drinking and tippling in inns, alehouses, and other victualling-houses," it was wine that was generally tippled. But the taste for brandy and an English imitation of it was evidently coming along, for when in the same reign the apothecaries bitterly opposed the granting of a charter to the distillers, they were told by Sir Theodore Mayerne on behalf of the King that their monopoly of distillation was only intended to extend to the distillation of medicinal spirits and waters. The Civil War undoubtedly stimulated the demand for spirituous drinks, and hollands was one of the importations which followed in the train of William of Orange. This led to the home

Production of Gin,

"celestial genevra," as it was sometimes called, which resulted, in the reigns of the first two Georges, in such wild debauchery, in London especially, as has never been known before or since. A reminiscence of this period is found in Hogarth's famous painting of Gin Lane, in which the inscription over one of the gin-houses may be read, "Drunk for a Penny, Dead Drunk for Twopence. Clean Straw for Nothing." Several Acts of Parliament were passed in 1727, 1733, and 1736, by which the mischief was sought to be grappled with. The sale of gin was by one of these prohibited; but it could not be enforced, and it is recorded that the drug-shops where "colic waters" were sold were among the difficulties of the situation. It was not until the Act of 1742, the one in which the still unrepealed section exempting the sale of spirituous medicines occurs, that the Legislature began to get effective control of the business by means of a system of duties and licensing.

An Allusion to Indulgences

in this section a fortnight ago in connection with the "Lancet's" proposal of a 500*l.* licence for quacks brings a letter from a gentleman who, noting the expression "permission to do evil" applied both to the "Lancet" licences and to Indulgences, remarks that "Xrayser" falls into the error, now almost obsolete among intelligent men, of supposing an Indulgence to be an official permission to do evil. The writer proceeds to explain that an Indulgence was merely the remission of punishment due to past evil-doing. This is not the place for a discussion of this large subject; but as I inadvertently began it, it is only fair to admit the correction, which is no doubt dogmatically justified.



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Editorial Comments.

The Only Basis.

THE reassembling of Parliament after the reconstruction of the Government under Mr. Asquith as Prime Minister once again brings pharmaceutical legislation into the field. The Pharmacy Bill which is under Mr. Winfrey's charge in the House of Commons is again in process of weekly postponement, and has such slender chance of reaching a second reading that most people neglect the slender chance and regard the passage of the Bill this Session as hopeless, which is a mistake. The opponents of the Bill are all the time ready to meet the possibility of a second reading, and this gives the cue to its supporters. They must be aye ready. Mr. Winfrey is, for he knows that a few seconds may come to him some evening when he may bob up from his seat, raise his hat, utter a few words, and the Bill will be read a second time. That would be the chance of a lifetime; but, however slender, it is not to be despised.

As earnest a vigil must be adopted in respect to the Government Bill, whose chances of enactment will be greatly increased by a favourable report from the Joint Committee. The evidence of Mr. Rymer Young, President of the Society, and of Mr. Rutherford Hill, Assistant Secretary in Scotland, has yet to be given, and if these gentlemen are permitted they will probably get to the real basis of the business on which the Committee are engaged. So far, that body have scarcely realised that they are inquiring in regard to several Acts of Parliament which establish the cardinal principle that the qualification of the vendor is the only basis of public safety for

the sale of poisons. Heaped up calamities from poisons prior to the 1868 Act calling for interference, a wise Legislature in that year voluntarily formulated the principle, and the experience of forty years has established its soundness. Provisions as to poison-bottles, labelling, registration, and all the other mechanical requirements are good in their way, but it is the qualification of the vendor which has provided the check which Parliament desired.

Elsewhere in this issue Mr. James Reid comments upon the anomalies which will be created if the Government proposals become law, and we commend his remarks to those who have not yet exerted themselves to defend their rights as qualified vendors. The good they may get from Mr. Winfrey's Bill will be infinitesimal compared with the harm that will be done to them and the public by the Government Bill, for the Joint Committee cannot recommend the latter to the support of both Houses of Parliament without seriously altering the principle of all our poison laws, and thus reducing the value of the qualification of the vendor.

West Indian Citrate.

SEVERAL weeks ago we referred to the progress which the island of Dominica has made in developing the lime industry. We now learn that the lime crop last year was the largest ever reaped in Dominica, being estimated at 245,000 barrels, or 28,000 barrels more than in the previous year; while the value of the exports increased from 54,374*l.* to 77,407*l.* The manufacture of calcium citrate is a department of the industry. This was commenced in 1906, when 720 cwt. of citrate was exported, but last year the output was 2,380 cwt., valued at 7,761*l.* In addition there was exported 126,800 gals. of concentrated lime-juice, valued at 49,150*l.*, a small increase in quantity over 1906, but 11,000*l.* more in value; while of raw lime-juice the exports were 234,238 gals., valued at 8,784*l.*, an increase of 60,700 gals., and 2,239*l.* over the preceding year. The bulk of these products comes to London and sells readily. The production of West Indian concentrated juice and calcium citrate is particularly interesting at present, in view of the condition of the citric-acid market. The West Indian juice does not command the price compared with Sicilian juice that its citric content warrants, it being 3*l.* to 4*l.* per hogshead lower than the Sicilian. The West Indian juice usually contains large quantities of pulp, foreign matter, and carbonised matter arising from excessive concentration. These objectionable matters can be avoided, for the Hon. J. C. Macintyre, of Dominica, who is a regular shipper of juice to London, has produced a concentrated juice quite equal to the Sicilian; and in reporting on samples of a large shipment Messrs. Ogston & Moore said: "We do not think concentrated lime-juice can be better made." At the West Indian Conference last year Mr. Macintyre told planters how they can turn out high-quality concentrated juice, and stated that efforts at improvement have usually taken the direction of attempts to clear the raw juice, and have invariably resulted in failure for the following reasons:

1. Raw juice takes long to settle, and therefore very large storage capacity is necessary, which is impossible on most estates.

2. Subsidence is never complete, it being only possible to draw off as clear juice 60 to 65 per cent. of the entire quantity, and the residue, a thick mass of pulp and oil, defies every effort at economical treatment. The best results are obtained by distillation, which removes the oil, and if the juice is then run into subsiding vats, the pulp as well as a good deal of the gummy matter in the juice rapidly settles to the bottom along with heavier impurities. The supernatant liquid can after the lapse of a few hours be drawn off perfectly clear,

and the remaining juice recovered from the sludge, with which it is mixed, by pressure in brewers' filters (canvas bags enclosed in an outer casing of loosely woven twine).

At Mr. Macintyre's works the juice is pumped from the mill into vats placed high up in the boiling-house, thence it flows into the still, and from that into the subsiding vats, which are fitted with taps 8 in. above the bottom for drawing off the clear juice, and a plug-hole in the bottom for removal of the sludge. After the subsidence the clear juice is run into the "tayche" and the sludge thrown up into filter-tanks, from which the filtered juice also finds its way to the "tayches." That it pays the planter to be careful with his concentration may be judged from the fact that one of the leading firms of London importers were able to obtain 30*s.* per hogshead more for juice which was thin and clear, and which contained less than 115 oz. of citric acid per gal. This, Mr. Macintyre maintains, would be equal to a net gain of 28*s.*, after deducting discount and charges, based on the value of the product. The question as to whether planters should manufacture calcium citrate or ship the concentrated juice is of even greater importance. Citric-acid makers much prefer the citrate, and pay more for it *pro rata* than for juice. There is also a considerable saving in freight, casks, and loss by leakage, while there is no chance whatever of the demand for citrate falling off and returning to concentrated juice. It is also stated that more citric acid can be saved in making citrate than in making concentrated juice. The consumption of citrate for making citric acid is estimated at about 6,000 tons per annum, valued at about half a million sterling. On the other hand, the manufacture of citrate demands greater skill than the concentration of lime-juice. Chalk has to be imported, driers erected, and the consumption of fuel in drying the citrate is considerable; yet in spite of this the manufacture is rapidly developing in the West Indies, and now that a successful start has been made it is to be hoped that all the lime-juice intended for citric-acid makers will be exported in the form of citrate. Dr. Francis Watts, the Government chemist, is fully alive to the possibilities of the industry for the West Indies, and has published much information and given valuable advice on the manufacture of commercial citrate. Much has to be learned in regard to the marketing of the produce, and, although the price may be right and the quality uniform, most of the shipments come on the market at a time when citric-acid makers are in no immediate need, they having contracted for the Sicilian citrate from January to April. Moreover it comes on to the market in small lots at irregular periods, and the makers only buy it because it is cheap. This is a matter that should be remedied by the appointment of a suitable agent on this side who would devote his interests to pushing citrate and juice, endeavouring to obtain contracts for definite quantities at fixed and better prices than are now obtained. With regular shipments of uniform high quality at the seasonable periods, there is no reason why West Indian citrate should not command the same price as Sicilian, and in course of time become a formidable competitor. It may be mentioned that the output in Sicily has gradually increased in recent years, the 1907 figures, which have just come to hand, showing exports of 6,100 tons of citrate, against 5,100 tons in 1906, and 4,100 tons in 1905, the exact figures in 100 kilos., as published by the Board of Trade, being 61,684, 51,493, and 41,259 respectively.

After a long period of depression the citric-acid market has lately shown signs of improvement, prices having advanced from 1½*d.* to 2*d.* per lb. during April, and the prospects are for a still further advance; but in view of

the disappointing course of the market last year the placing of contracts has been slower and more cautious. In April-May 1906 the English manufacturers' price for citric acid touched 2s. 2d. (the highest point), but previously (in March) a large contract-business for delivery was done at about 1s. 11d. The consumption of acid in the summer fell off remarkably, and prices slowly declined from June to December, leaving a heavy loss to those who contracted for their season's supply. This decline continued through the first quarter of 1908 also, English make falling to 1s. 1½d. by April, and even at this comparatively low price buyers were shy to contract, hoping for a shilling market. In this they were disappointed, for the reaction came, as announced in our issue of April 11, and to-day the market is a rising one, and the English makers have this week withdrawn from the market, they having enough in hand to keep their works full up to July.

Limited Union.

WHAT is the matter with Johnson? is an appropriate question this week. One of that family, who is not the Secretary of the Chemists' Defence Association, proposed some months ago the formation of a chemists' guild or union to do various things which the Pharmaceutical Society and other existing organisations of chemists are not able to do. Now comes Mr. W. J. Uglow Woolcock with a proposal for the formation of a Pharmaceutical Defence Union, and, what is more to the point, a definite financial scheme to carry it out. The latter is to consist (it is proposed) of a private limited company, with capital of 500l. in fifty shares of 10l. each, the shareholders to consist of members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or officers of the Council of that Society (we presume this means the Secretary and other salaried officers), and five of these shareholders will constitute the Board of Directors, with registered offices in London. Membership of the Union will be open to chemists and druggists and pharmaceutical chemists on election, and payment of an entrance-fee of a guinea and a 5s. annual subscription. It is stated that "the object of forming a company is to strictly limit the liability of those who provide the initial capital for promoting the enterprise," but the number of members will be unlimited, and they will be free to arrange their own constitution and appoint their own officers, "with due regard to the interests of the shareholders of the company." Like the Johnsonian Union, this one is a trifle nebulous; where the interests of the shareholders end and those of members might begin is a question, but the Company Acts will ensure the paramount authority of the shareholders. Doubtless Mr. Woolcock (who is honorary secretary *pro tempore* only) and his associates will see that all is arranged fair and square. The proposed objects of the company suggest the most careful consideration of the financial risks and executive powers at the outset. These objects are as follows:

1. To defend the material interest of chemists against attack, whether in the public Press or through any other medium.
2. To correct inaccurate, misleading, or unwarranted statements concerning chemists made by public officials.
3. To educate the general public in regard to the qualifications prescribed by the Pharmacy Acts, and to improve thereby the public estimation of the registered chemist.
4. To promote in all institutions where dispensing is conducted the engagement of persons holding a qualification under the Pharmacy Acts.
5. To cultivate a close co-operation between medical practitioners and registered chemists.
6. To promote the interests of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in all matters referred to in its Charter of Incorporation.

7. To establish, if it be the wish of a majority of the shareholders, a club for the use of members of the union, and to take such steps as may be agreed upon to foster social intercourse among those who follow the calling of pharmacy.

There is virtue in beginning with seven objects; but we should like to know what the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society think of the proposals? It strikes us that they cover the very work which the Society should legally and morally be doing. It has the statutory powers, the authoritative position, and the means for doing all these things. Perhaps it is the existence of these powers that makes it awkward for the Council of the Society to exert themselves in (1) combating the advertisements of Boots, Ltd., (2) baiting Mr. Almeric FitzRoy, (3) educating the public, (4) opposing the aspirations of apothecaries' assistants, (5) getting doctors to stop dispensing their own prescriptions, (6) making more of the charter, and (7) providing smoking accommodation at Bloomsbury Square. As a voluntary body there is not the slightest reason in the world why the seven objects should not be carried out by the Pharmaceutical Society; indeed, its members may reasonably claim that their guineas could advantageously be used for the purpose—the examination and registration fees more than provide the means for the Society's statutory duties. Moreover, an adventitious body such as the Pharmaceutical Defence Union, Ltd., to be of real service must become *Imperium in Imperio*, and that principle in pharmaceutical activity was killed when the North British Branch of the Society was reconstituted. If the objects of the Union had been expressed in a single proposition—viz., "to do what the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is unable or unwilling to do"—it would have hit the mark exactly, and might go a long way in the discovery of the most needful thing at present—A Policy.

The Defencers.

(A *propos* of the Pharmaceutical Defence Union, Ltd.)

Now this is the Scheme in the hatching,

To scoop in a few to the lair,

For chemists are shy of the catching,

So bait 'em with care.

'Twas an Owl-cock they caught at the roosting,

And his mien filled the Captors with joy,

For he cackled with skill, and with boasting

They plumed him a pretty Deeco;

They sprinkled some grains of dissension,

But hid the Square plumage from view;

There were things they omitted to mention

That most of us knew.

They christened the brood "The Defencers"

(For "defence—not offence" was the cue),

And they laid a tit-bit for Dispensers,

And a morsel for medicos, too.

And they cackled of worm-eaten "Charters,"

And clucked of a family "club,"

And of pleasant and primitive quarters,

Full of glamour—and grub.

But they raised up no unwelcome spectres

Of hair-raising dividends due;

"If the brood will but choose Us directors,

We'll look after the Limited few;

For those 'Guilds' of unauthorised persons,

Whom We cannot keep under Our thumb,

Will break out and throw nasty aspersions;

But 'Defencers' are dumb."

So these are the eggs for the hatching,

Selected, examined with care,

And the Yard with amusement is watching

The Chickens they'll bear.

Who is Responsible?

In a Pharmacy Act case in Edinburgh this week, where the offence was sale by an unqualified assistant, the Acting-

Sheriff-Substitute asked if the employer could not be got at, and the Pharmaceutical Society's legal representative gave a reply which seems to us inconclusive. In referring to the House of Lords' judgment, Mr. Morison, no doubt, had the Wheeldon decision in his mind, which was given by the English High Court, its effect being that every person who sells, whether on his own account or for any other person, must be qualified. It would be interesting to know how far Mr. Morison's remarks about labelling prompted the Sheriff's question, and to what extent counsel was justified in commenting on a charge which was not before the Court, and for which the defendant could not be summoned. We presume that the offence in this case is now purged, and it is solely on general grounds that we remind our readers that if any assistant, qualified or unqualified, sells a poison without observing the conditions of Section 17, the employer alone is responsible.

Goddard's Arcanum.

Some very interesting facts about former professors of Gresham College, in the City of London, were recently given in a lecture at the College by Dr. F. M. Sandwith. A good many of the early Gresham professors of physic were connected with pharmacy, and much curious information is given in the lecture of the peculiarities of these seventeenth-century professors. Matthew Gwinne, who filled the chair between 1596 and 1607, was one of the experts who proved that Anthony's "potable gold" did not contain gold, and had not the power of dissolving that metal as claimed by its inventor. Another of the old professors was Jonathan Goddard (1617-1675), about whom the "Lancet" report says:

He not only prescribed but concocted medicines and published a treatise recommending that physicians should prepare their own remedies, on the grounds that apothecaries were ignorant and that they dared to prescribe for the sick as well as to compound medicines. His reputation was kept alive for years by certain volatile drops which were his invention and bore his name; though long in great repute this nostrum is now entirely forgotten. The drops were used in faintings, apoplexies, lethargies, or other sudden and alarming attacks, and were praised by the great Dr. Sydenham, who found them better than any other volatile spirits "for energetically and efficaciously attaining the end for which they are applied." On the Continent they used to be prescribed under the name of the "English drops." It is believed that they consisted of spirit of ammonia to which other ingredients were added, such as dried viper, and the skull of a person who had been hanged. Goddard is said by some to have sold the secret of his drops to Charles II. for 5,000*l.*, and it is to be noted that traffic in secret remedies was not held to be improper at that time.

There appears to be some divergence of opinion as to the composition of Goddard's remedy. We cannot fix on the particular preparation in the "Arcana Goddardiana" published in 1691 from Dr. Goddard's manuscript. The "Dictionary of National Biography" states that the liquid was "a volatile spirit of raw silk"—this may have been the source of the ammonia which the arcanum contained. On the Continent a flavoured ammoniated valerian elixir is known as "English drops" or Goddard's arcanum. Perhaps some of our readers who are archæologically inclined may care to follow up these clues and let us know their conclusions.

COUNTERFEITING.—It would doubtless be surprising to know the ultimate uses of several of the items which are sold by Rangoon chemists. Plaster of Paris is a case in point. Before the first Criminal Sessions of this year there was a case of counterfeiting the King's coin. The accused were found in possession of a voucher of a leading Rangoon chemists' firm for plaster of Paris, together with various counterfeiting implements, zinc, iron, and moulds for the production of four-anna pieces.

The Canadian Formulary.

THE Research Committees of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and the Quebec Pharmaceutical Society have prepared a new edition of the Formulary, first published a few years ago under the title of "The Canadian Formulary of Unofficial Preparations." The second edition is a marked advance on the first, although the greater number of the formulas embodied in it occurred in the previous edition. The compilation now comprises 149 formulas. Some of them are taken from the National Formulary, 1906, the United States Pharmacopœia, 1905, and one from the "British Pharmaceutical Codex" (unfortunately, inf. buchu conc.). As far as possible, in regard to unofficial preparations, the Committees appear to have continued the commendable plan of adopting existing recognised formulas, such as those of the British Pharmaceutical Conference and "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

The Research Committees were as follows:

ONTARIO.—John Hargreaves (Chairman), Henry Watters, R. A. Harrison, J. H. H. Jury, and E. A. Wigle.

QUEBEC.—W. H. Chapman (Chairman), J. E. Morrison, A. B. J. Moore, N. R. Gray, A. E. Durberger, A. J. Laurence, H. Lancelot, and J. E. W. Lécours.

The Formulary is published under the authority of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and copies may be obtained from Mr. W. B. Green, Registrar Treasurer of that College at Toronto, Ont. The published price is 50c.

Below we print the formulas which, as far as we can trace, are new. In the original the quantities are also given in metric terms.

Elixir Acetanilidi Compositum.

Acetanilide	...	...	400 grains
Phenacetin	...	...	320 grains
Sodium bromide	...	3 oz.	288 grains
Caffeine citrate	...	...	160 grains
Tartaric acid	...	...	80 grains
Sodium bicarbonate	...	1 oz.	32 grains
Aromatic elixir, sufficient to make	...	...	40 fl. oz.

Mix the acetanilide, tartaric acid, and sodium bicarbonate, and dissolve in 20 fl. oz. of aromatic elixir. To this solution add the sodium bromide and caffeine citrate; then add sufficient aromatic elixir to make 40 fl. oz., and filter if necessary.

Elixir Quinque Bromidorum.

Potassium bromide	...	...	1600 grains
Sodium bromide	...	...	1600 grains
Ammonium bromide	...	...	960 grains
Calcium bromide	...	...	480 grains
Lithium bromide	...	...	160 grains
Tincture of cannabis indica	...	...	2 fl. oz.
Aromatic elixir, sufficient to make	...	...	40 fl. oz.

Dissolve the bromides in the aromatic elixir, add the tincture of cannabis indica, and filter if necessary.

Elixir Buchu et Hyoscyami Compositum.

Fluid extract buchu	...	...	3 fl. oz.
Fluid extract uva ursi	...	...	1½ fl. oz.
Fluid extract pareira	...	...	1½ fl. oz.
Fluid extract hyoscyamus	...	...	1½ fl. oz.
Fluid extract hops	...	...	1½ fl. oz.
Potassium acetate	...	2 oz.	291 grains
Spirit of nitrous ether	...	...	4½ fl. oz.
Aromatic elixir, sufficient to make	...	...	40 fl. oz.

Mix and set aside for two days. Filter if necessary.

Elixir Digitalini Compositum.

Digitalin (amorphous)	...	...	1½ grains
Solution of strychnine, B.P.	...	...	6 fl. dr.
Solution of trinitrin	...	...	3 fl. dr.
Aromatic elixir, sufficient to make	...	...	20 fl. oz.

Triturate the amorphous digitalin with a portion of the elixir until a solution results; then add to the remainder of the aromatic elixir the strychnine, trinitrin, and digitalin solutions, in the order mentioned, mixing thoroughly after each addition.

NOTE.—Each fl. dr. of this elixir contains approximately $\frac{1}{160}$ grain each of digitalin and trinitrin and $\frac{1}{80}$ grain of strychnine hydrochloride.

Only amorphous digitalin should be used in making this preparation, as the crystalline variety is believed to be five times as strong as the amorphous.

Elixir Euphorbiæ Compositum.
(Anti-Asthmatic Elixir.)

Sodium iodide	640 grains
Sodium bromide	640 grains
Fluid extract of euphorbia	2 fl. oz.
Tincture of lobelia	1½ fl. oz.
Solution of trinitrin (B.P.)	3 fl. dr.
Aromatic elixir, sufficient to make ...	40 fl. oz.

Dissolve the sodium iodide and bromide in 20 fl. oz. of aromatic elixir, add the remaining ingredients, and, lastly, sufficient aromatic elixir to make 40 fl. oz. Filter if necessary.

Elixir Ferri Pyrophosphatis cum Quinina et Strychnina.

Quinine sulphate	160 grains
Sodium citrate	150 grains
Solution of strychnine (B.P.)	500 minims
Iron pyrophosphate, soluble	600 grains
Alcohol (95-per-cent.)	5 fl. oz.
Glycerin	6 fl. oz.
Distilled water	2 fl. oz.
Simple elixir, sufficient to make ...	40 fl. oz.

Dissolve the quinine in the alcohol and 6 fl. oz. of simple elixir, using gentle heat if necessary, and add the solution of strychnine. Dissolve the pyrophosphate of iron in the water previously warmed, and 2 fl. oz. of simple elixir, and add it to the solution of quinine and strychnine. Dissolve the sodium citrate in the glycerin, mix the solutions, and add sufficient simple elixir to make 40 fl. oz.

Elixir Formini.

(Elixir Hexamethylcne-tetramine.)

Formin	600 grains
Tincture of cudbear	5 fl. dr.
Aromatic elixir, sufficient to make ...	40 fl. oz.

Dissolve the formin in the elixir, add the tincture of cudbear, and filter if necessary.

Elixir Glycerophosphatum Compositum.

Calcium glycerophosphate	160 grains
Sodium glycerophosphate	160 grains
Iron glycerophosphate (scale)	80 grains
Potassium glycerophosphate	80 grains
Citric acid	76 grains
Tincture of sweet orange-peel	50 fl. dr.
Gluside	4 grains
Glycerin	6 fl. oz.
Sherry wine	10 fl. oz.
Distilled water, sufficient to make ...	40 fl. oz.

Dissolve the glycerophosphates and citric acid in 12 fl. oz. of warm water, add the glycerin, and when cool add the tincture of orange in which the gluside has been previously dissolved, then the sherry wine, and sufficient water to make 40 fl. oz. Filter through paper sprinkled with talcum, returning the filtrate until it passes perfectly clear.

Dose, 2 fl. dr.

Elixir Glycerophosphatum cum Quinina et Strychnina.

Calcium glycerophosphate	240 grains
Sodium glycerophosphate	160 grains
Potassium glycerophosphate	160 grains
Magnesium glycerophosphate	160 grains
Iron glycerophosphate (scale)	80 grains
Quinine hydrochloride	20 grains
Strychnine	4 grains
Citric acid	60 grains
Gluside	22 grains
Tincture of sweet orange-peel	2 fl. oz.
Alcohol (95-per-cent.)	2 fl. oz.
Glycerin	10 fl. oz.
Distilled water, sufficient to make ...	40 fl. oz.

Dissolve the glycerophosphates of quinine and strychnine and the citric acid in 20 fl. oz. of warm water mixed with the glycerin, and when cold add the tincture of orange-peel and alcohol, in which the gluside has been previously dissolved. Filter through paper sprinkled with talcum, and pass sufficient distilled water through the filter to make 40 fl. oz.

Each fluid drachm contains $\frac{5}{8}$ grain strychnine hydrochloride.

Dose, 1 to 2 fl. dr.

Elixir Lithii et Hydrangæ.

Lithium salicylate	600 grains
Lithium benzoate	300 grains
Fluid extract of hydrangea	7½ fl. oz.
Alcohol	7½ fl. oz.
Aromatic elixir, sufficient to make ...	40 fl. oz.

Dissolve the lithium salts in 25 fl. oz. aromatic elixir, add the alcohol to the fluid extract of hydrangea, and mix all together. Let the mixture stand for twenty-four hours, and filter if necessary.

Elixir Papaini.

Papain	640 grains
Diluted hydrochloric acid	150 minims
Distilled water	6 fl. oz.
Glycerin	6 fl. oz.
Sherry wine	6 fl. oz.
Gluside	20 grains
Aromatic elixir, sufficient to make ...	40 fl. oz.

Macerate the papain in the acid and water for four days, with occasional agitation. Dissolve the gluside in the wine and elixir, add the glycerin, mix with papain-mixture, and filter; then add aromatic elixir sufficient to make 40 fl. oz.

Elixir Pepsini cum Bismutho Compositum.

(Elixir Lactated Pepsin with Bismuth.)

Pepsin (1 in 3000)	175 grains
Pancreatin	17½ grains
Diatase	17½ grains
Glycerin of bismuth	5 fl. oz.
Lactic acid	30 minims
Hydrochloric acid	1 fl. dr.
Glycerin	2 fl. oz.
Distilled water	5 fl. oz.
Tincture of cudbear	2 fl. oz.
Purified talcum	1 fl. oz.
Aromatic elixir, sufficient to make ...	40 fl. oz.

Mix the acids with the glycerin and water, add the pepsin, pancreatin, and diatase to the mixture, and macerate with frequent agitation until solution is apparently effected. Then add the glycerin of bismuth and tincture of cudbear and sufficient aromatic elixir to make 40 fl. oz. Thoroughly incorporate the purified talcum, and filter.

Elixir Pepsini cum Quinina et Ferro et Strychnina.

(Elixir of Lactated Pepsin, with Quinine, Iron, and Strychnine.)

Pepsin (1 in 3000)	175 grains
Pancreatin	17½ grains
Diatase	17½ grains
Quinine	120 grains
Solution of ferric chloride (B.P.)	2 fl. oz.
Purified talcum	1 fl. oz.
Solution of strychnine (B.P.)	1 fl. oz.
Lactic acid	30 minims
Hydrochloric acid	1 fl. dr.
Glycerin	4 fl. oz.
Distilled water	5 fl. oz.
Gluside	20 grains
Aromatic elixir, sufficient to make ...	40 fl. oz.

Mix the acids with the glycerin and water, add the pepsin, pancreatin, and diatase to the mixture, and macerate with frequent agitation until dissolved. Dissolve the gluside in 1 fl. oz. of distilled water. Dissolve the quinine in the solution of iron, add the solution of strychnine, the glycerin, and 2 fl. oz. of aromatic elixir. Mix all together, and lastly add aromatic elixir sufficient to make 40 fl. oz. Thoroughly incorporate with the purified talcum, and filter.

Each fluid ounce contains 3 grains of quinine and $\frac{1}{8}$ grain of strychnine.

Elixir Serenoæ Compositum.

Fluid extract saw palmetto	2 fl. oz.
Fluid extract sandalwood	2 fl. oz.
Fluid extract couch-grass	2 fl. oz.
Fluid extract corn-silk	2 fl. oz.
Glycerin	2 fl. oz.
Aromatic elixir, sufficient to make ...	40 fl. oz.

Mix and let stand for four days, then filter if necessary.

Elixir Sex Iodorum.

Arsenic iodide	2 grains
Mercuric iodide	2 grains
Manganese iodide	32 grains
Sodium iodide	320 grains
Potassium iodide	320 grains
Glycerin of ferrous iodide	30 minims
Sodium hypophosphite	a sufficient quantity
Aromatic elixir, sufficient to make ...	40 fl. oz.

Add the six iodides to the elixir, dissolve by agitation, and add sufficient sodium hypophosphite to decolorise the liquid. Filter.

(To be Continued.)

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR SPAIN.—It is proposed to establish a British Chamber of Commerce at Barcelona, in which city adequate support in favour of the project has been found.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

THE sixth and closing meeting of the session of the Branch was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Friday, in the forenoon and afternoon, an interval being devoted to luncheon. Mr. George Lunn (Chairman of the Executive) presided. Mr. JOHN LOTHIAN, Ph.C., read a report on

SOME POWDERED DRUGS.

He referred to the advance in the knowledge of this subject since the last edition of the British Pharmacopœia was published, and advocated greater attention to it owing to the increased sophistication of powders with exhausted drugs. He then submitted the following notes:

1. POWDERED GENTIAN.—Sold for veterinary purposes, and containing about 50 per cent. stone cells. It has hardly any taste, and is devoid of medicinal value.

2. POWDERED "AFRICAN" GINGER.—Sold for veterinary purposes; but it caused such severe irritation that its use had to be abandoned. It consisted of spent ginger marc treated with capsicum essence and mixed with African ginger. Grier's test is valuable for the detection of capsicum in ginger.

3. POWDERED LIQUORICE.—Sold to a dispensary. It was of dark colour, and had evidently been ground with the bark on. Showed numerous cork cells under the microscope; otherwise had the characters of liquorice. Dohme suggests a glycyrrhizin assay ("Druggists' Circular," August 1897).

4. CASCARILLA IN POWDER.—Ash very high—25 per cent.—and deficient in extractive. A sample of genuine cascarilla-powder gave 13.2 per cent. ash. Moore and Priest (B.P.C. 1900) obtained 7 per cent. from whole bark and 10.7 from powder. Umney suggests 10 per cent. as a standard. The extractive was determined by exhausting the cascarilla with acetone in a Soxhlet apparatus (Naylor, B.P.C., 1906).

5. SAMPLE OF EXHAUSTED CINNAMON has all the appearance of genuine, but only contains trace of volatile oil.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. DOTT was of opinion that more attention was being given to the purity of powdered drugs, and there had been more tests regarding the ash and otherwise for distinguishing purity. Sometimes portions of the crude drug were taken out in the process of grinding, and put together and ground and used for some other purposes. That would at once cause a variation in the powders. He was not quite sure as to Mr. Lothian's view regarding African ginger—whether he regarded it as much inferior to Jamaica. He thought that a very doubtful point; the African is in some respects superior, containing more active principle, but it has not quite the same aroma. Mr. DOTT also referred to the value of acetone as a menstruum, pointing out that the great objection to it is in the case of such drugs as ginger, where in endeavouring to get rid of the acetone something else besides is lost. Acetone is an excellent menstruum for cantharides.

Dr. COULL gave the result of his examination of a sample of compound liquorice-powder, which was thought to be a very superior article because it had a beautiful light colour. It had evidently been prepared with powdered liquorice which had been exhausted of its glycyrrhizin.

Mr. HILL earnestly impressed upon pharmacists the duty of carefully scrutinising all powdered drugs taken into stock. With regard to liquorice-powder, they could generally tell by putting a little on the tongue whether it contained bark or not. The bark betrayed itself by producing an acrid sensation.

Mr. J. H. FISHER thought the cases of adulteration in powdered drugs were few. In Dunfermline the local authorities took samples from all the chemists, and in each case they found that they were perfectly pure.

Mr. J. W. SUTHERLAND said his experience differed from Mr. Fisher's. He had known of instances where inferior powdered drugs had come from reputable houses. Where the milling and grinding process could be carried out by the retailer himself it would be better for pharmacy.

Mr. COWIE thought it was absolutely necessary for pharmacists to examine their powdered drugs. In the next syllabus for the Minor examination there should be a systematic arrangement whereby candidates would be

expected to state the different kinds of powders, leaves, roots, stems, and barks by microscopic examination. That would be a beginning and more practical than many of the useless botanical questions the candidates are called upon to answer. He agreed with Mr. Lothian that Kraemer's method of comparison was the best. He considered ash of very little importance unless taken along with the microscopic examination.

Mr. GLASS also spoke, and the CHAIRMAN, in winding up the discussion, said that during the last decade the amount of ash of crude drugs had been proved to be of great value.

Mr. LOTHIAN then replied to points in the discussion. He agreed that African ginger was richer in resin than Jamaica ginger, but the aroma is inferior. He did not wish further to overburden candidates for the Minor examination, but he agreed with Mr. Cowie that materia medica had rather a subordinate place in the examination, and some of the time devoted to botany might profitably be given to materia medica. They would be compelled to do it. The Local Government Board and the Institute of Chemistry were moving in this direction, and so should the Pharmaceutical Society.

Dr. GEORGE COULL, Ph.C., contributed a note on

ACETONE COLLODION, B.P. CODEX.

He said that this preparation is too thick for convenience in use. Collodion B.P. is practically a 2-per-cent. solution and the B.P.C. one a 5-per-cent. solution. He suggested 3 per cent. as a suitable and convenient strength.

Dr. Coull also communicated a note on

CONCENTRATED INFUSION OF BUCHU.

Buchu is believed to owe its medicinal efficacy to essential oil and gum. He had tried the "B.P. Codex" process and found it quite impracticable, and he gave the reasons why, chiefly that the attempt to give a standard process for the preparation of concentrated infusions, such as the macero-expression process and the repercolation process, which will be applicable to all drugs, is not a success.

Mr. J. P. GILMOUR agreed with Dr. Coull about the acetone collodion, which, in his own experience, is too thick.

Mr. A. CURRIE said he had also found the buchu formula unworkable, and added that this is an infusion which should always be made fresh.

Mr. COWIE also agreed that the acetone collodion is too thick; and Mr. CUMMING said he found a 2½-per-cent. solution is for all purposes the most suitable.

Mr. MITCHELL considered that there is no necessity for concentrated infusions. Fresh ones put in sterilised bottles keep perfectly for three or four months.

Mr. LOTHIAN said that the buchu infusion is one of those in which ropery fermentation takes place. He quite agreed with the remarks about fresh infusions, as also did the CHAIRMAN.

Dr. COULL then replied in a few sentences.

ICHTHYOL PESSARIES WITH GELATIN BASIS.

Mr. Robert W. Hallaway, Ph.D., Ph.C., Carlisle, contributed a note (read by Mr. HILL) on the following prescription:

Ichthyol in glycerin 10 per cent.
Fiat pessus.

The prescriber expressed surprise when he (Dr. Hallaway) mentioned to him that ichthyol with glycerin becomes insoluble, and said he had never found any trouble, although he ordered the combination regularly. The first lot of pessaries made in 1904 consisted of 10 per cent. ichthyol and 90 per cent. glycerin suppository mass. The best French gelatin was used. The mass has been tested at intervals, and is to-day perfectly soluble in warm water at 93° to 96° F. A similar lot was made in December 1905, the mixture being heated for two hours on the water-bath, as it was thought prolonged heat would assist the supposed reaction between the two substances. But the solubility is the same as that of the first lot. In June 1906 a lot was prepared with a very low quality of gelatin—dark-coloured and very like ordinary glue—but there was no change in the result. It has been said that while a pessary may be soluble in warm water, the ichthyol acts on the gelatin, causing the fusion-point to be raised so much that

an unsuitable article is produced. To test this he put a piece of an old ichthyl pessary and a piece of glycerin suppository mass to the inside of a dry test-tube, put the tube in a beaker of water, and carefully heated, when the plain glycerin mass slid down the inside of the tube at 102° to 104° F., and the ichthyl mass at 104° to 108° F. This was corroborated in another experiment, so that no important increase of the fusion-point had taken place. Some hard ichthyl pessaries given to the author by the writer of the prescription were to all appearance useless, and required a hammer and chisel to divide them. They gradually became soft on soaking in cold water, and swelled out to a regular shape. In forty-eight hours 17 grains of hard pessary took up 25 grains of water, forming a good firm pessary mass, and was found quite soluble in water at 96° F., though solution was slower than with the three lots prepared by himself. On evaporation it was found that the pessary was destitute of glycerin. It was dispensed in Edinburgh, and the author hinted that such a suppository as this may have accounted for the insolubility myth.

Mr. Hill read a letter from Mr. A. K. Stewart, who stated that some years ago he asked several Edinburgh gynaecologists to watch the results following the use of ichthyl-gelatin pessaries. All of them confirmed his statement that they are insoluble. The late Dr. Milne Murray informed him that he had seen a case in which the patient had been using ichthyl pessaries prepared with gelatin for some weeks, and the whole mass was found to be embedded, and was only removed with difficulty and danger to the patient. Mr. T. Alexander, Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, also wrote, giving results of observations made in the infirmary. A large number of observations were made with great care, using a Muencke thermometer, with ichthyl-gelatin pessaries kept for periods up to four months; but in every case the result was well within normal body-temperature. Solubility and diffusibility were also tested, using blood-serum and saline solution, varying from the usually accepted normal up to 1 per cent., with the most satisfactory results. But the final test of results under conditions of actual use on a scale which can only be found in the gynaecological departments of a large institution was ascertained, and "no instance of insolubility and accumulation *in situ* had ever occurred. Without going more fully into critical details, the impression diffused into current medical literature at that time was not well founded, and was unfortunate in its results, for it undoubtedly diminished the use of a peculiarly suitable form of medication."

Mr. Boa said he had never come across anything but what was satisfactory in his many opportunities of making and hearing about ichthyl pessaries. When the scare was current he made special note, but could discover no complaints. He had frequently dispensed pessaries consisting of $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm of ichthyl and $1\frac{1}{2}$ of glycerin-gelatin basis, which was a higher proportion than Dr. Hallaway's example. When cocoa-butter was used there was a complaint that liquefaction was too rapid, and that they were messy. Patients objected when medication in this form had to be renewed frequently. Commercial ichthyl varied considerably in acidity, and possibly an acid sample might produce a gelatin combination with a higher melting-point. The addition of a little ammonia would prevent such a result.

Mr. W. DUNCAN had not the slightest hesitation in saying that he did not agree with Dr. Hallaway as to the suitability of this basis for ichthyl pessaries. He made that statement on the assumption that the prescriber of ichthyl pessaries expected that they would liquefy sooner or later after insertion. He did not consider the experiments on the melting-point conclusive, and described some of his own done in a different manner and giving higher results. But, he added, a pessary in water does not correspond with a pessary *in situ*. The solvent in the latter case is the mucus of the vaginal wall, and may be sufficient possibly to swell or soften the pessary and make it adhesive, but not to liquefy or dissolve it. If the ammonia ichthyl is removed by the addition of hydrochloric acid to a strong aqueous solution, ichthyl-sulphonic acid is precipitated as a rubber-like mass very similar to the ugly cake sometimes seen round the ichthyl-bottle neck. That mass, on trituration in water, readily disintegrates, but it does not dissolve. An analogous change, he believed, takes place in the pessary, either during preparation or on keeping. The ammonia is lost or removed by

the gelatin, and the acid remains suspended in the mass, giving the leatheriness complained of and hindering the disintegration in the vaginal passage. Why did they not hear more of their infusibility? Because of the natural reticence of a woman to speak on these subjects.

Dr. COULL pointed out that Squire's formula for a glycerin-gelatin basis is slightly different from the B.P. formula. He thought that might affect the melting-point. He made some 10 and 15 per cent. ichthyl pessaries with both bases, and found that there was not much difference between them. They were all hard and quite insoluble after a month or two. It was not a suitable basis for ichthyl pessaries.

Mr. MITCHELL asked if anyone had tried agar-agar instead of gelatin.

M. A. CURRIE said it would be worse, and less fusible.

Dr. MINTO MACDONALD said there is a very limited field for the application of ichthyl in that form. A much better result would be got from the use of a tampon saturated with ichthyl.

The CHAIRMAN said his experience agreed very closely with Mr. Duncan's. A gelatin basis is not good, and does not do with ichthyl.

Mr. HILL also spoke, and detailed experiments of his own which practically confirmed Dr. Hallaway's observations on the melting-point. He considered, however, that there is considerable variation in the glycerin-gelatin bases in common use, and this might affect the melting-point. That was indicated by the following figures:

	B.P.	Squire	Codex	U.S.P.
Gelatin (per cent.) ...	13.92	15.6	18	28
Glycerin (per cent.) ...	69.6	68.8	64	61
Water (per cent.) ...	16.48	15.6	18	11

The upshot of the whole discussion, he thought, so far as it had gone, was that a gelatin basis was unsuitable as a pessary basis, because the melting-point is above body-temperature. It might as well be 500° as 104° . It might work in large public institutions, where there are skilled nurses who would see that everything is properly attended to, but in private practice there is a risk of very serious possibilities.

SYNTHETIC REMEDIES AND THE NEXT PHARMACOPOEIA.

Mr. J. R. HILL said that Mr. Thos. Stephenson, Ph.C., F.C.S., had written to him explaining that he had met with an accident, which prevented him from being present to read his paper on this subject, and asking him to read it. He pointed out that the B.P. had always exhibited great caution as to the introduction of new synthetic remedies, whereas Continental authorities showed an indecent haste in including the latest chemical compounds. While there are reasons for exclusiveness, there are objections to the system. Medicine has to move with the times, and pharmacy has to follow it. Anything which promises to be of service in the treatment of disease is deserving of a trial, and while the indiscriminate rush after novelty is to be deprecated, an undue conservatism stands in the way of progress. With an antiquated Pharmacopoeia as the only authority, the progressive practitioner is obliged to go elsewhere for his information, and as a rule the only available sources are the literature issued by the manufacturers. He advocated a fuller recognition by the Pharmacopoeia of synthetic remedies for the following reasons:

1. It would allow of a definite official name being given to a remedy before the usual trade-marked titles become too firmly established.
2. It is just and right that protection should be granted to an inventor or discoverer, and that he should reap the fruits of his invention or discovery.
3. Standardisation is of great importance, and he thought the standardisation of synthetics is worthy of more consideration than that of vegetable drugs.
4. Official recognition of these compounds is necessary in order that they might have suitable pharmaceutical preparations of many of them.

The author proceeded to discuss questions of nomenclature, especially with relation to standards and tests, and his remarks on atoxyl may be taken as illustrative of these:

Though aniline is used in the preparation of sodium anilarsenate, or atoxyl, it is now believed not to be an aniline compound, but the sodium salt of para-amino-phenyl-arsenic acid. It was first placed before the profession as containing nearly 40 per cent. of arsenium; its present formula shows

only 24 per cent., allowing for 4 molecules of H_2O . It is said that if crystallised from water it contains as much as $6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, while if from dilute alcohol only $2\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$. This materially affects the arsenical content of the drug. Moreover, it has been shown that atoxyl is liable to spontaneous decomposition with liberation of arsenic in a more toxic form. Standards and tests are, therefore, very desirable.

The CHAIRMAN regretted the cause of Mr. Stephenson's absence, and added that the paper would no doubt have due consideration by the Pharmacopœia Committee.

All the authors of the papers received a hearty vote of thanks. In the afternoon

A PRIVATE CONFERENCE

was held in the Library, at which Mr. J. P. Gilmour (Glasgow) presided. A discussion on the Parliamentary situation as affecting pharmacy and the sale of poisons was opened by Mr. W. L. CURRIE (Glasgow), and after a full expression of opinion the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:

This representative meeting of Scottish registered chemists unanimously resolves to support the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in the present endeavour to safeguard the legislative provisions enacted, after exhaustive public inquiry, in 1868 for the protection of the public in the compounding of physicians' prescriptions and the retail distribution of poisons by the institution of a class of specially trained and certificated persons to be known as chemists and druggists.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman.

EXECUTIVE MEETING.

A meeting of the Executive of the Branch was held at the same place on April 24, Mr. George Lunan in the chair. The ASSISTANT SECRETARY read the report of the General Purposes Committee, which dealt with meetings in Aberdeenshire and Aberdeen last November, at which Mr. Storrar and the Assistant Secretary spoke. Reference was also made to the circulation of the Pharmacy Bill to Divisional Secretaries and to an interview by Mr. J. P. Gilmour (Vice-Chairman) and Mr. W. L. Currie with Sir George Beatson, Army Medical Department, on the question of the status of qualified dispensers under the Territorial Army Scheme. The report and the recommendations were adopted. The Executive then considered the draft annual report to the Council, which was adopted, and ordered to be forwarded. Mr. Giles moved, and Mr. Fisher seconded, a motion fixing the date of the annual election of the Executive for Friday, June 19, and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman were appointed scrutineers of the voting-papers, with power to add to their number. It was agreed, on the motion of Mr. ANDERSON RUSSELL, to approach the Council with a view to getting Divisional Secretaries to assist in collecting subscriptions from members who are slow in paying.

Recent Wills.

MR. HENRY SHIPPAM, chemist and druggist, Nottingham, who died on March 24, left estate valued at 4,756*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* gross.

MR. THOMAS OLIVER QUIBELL, J.P., Newark-upon-Trent, Notts, who died on February 19, left estate of the gross value of 35,235*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, with net personalty 29,337*l.* 8*s.*

MR. RICHARD JOHN FRISWELL, F.I.C., F.C.S., chairman of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, of East Bergholt, Suffolk, left estate valued at 1,282*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* gross, with net personalty 293*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

DR. JAMES BELL, C.B., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., for many years Principal of the Somerset House Laboratory, left estate of the gross value of 9,111*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, of which the net personalty has been sworn at 9,015*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

MR. JOHN GROVE JOHNSON, F.C.S., managing director of Messrs. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Finsbury, who died on March 18, left estate of the gross value of 92,175*l.* He left the bulk of his property as to three-fifths to his son John Grove Johnson for life, and two-fifths to his daughter Edith Mary for life, with remainder to the survivor for life, and ultimate remainder in trust to his grandson Alan J. M. Johnson, but should he not attain an interest in the firm the ultimate residue of his estate was left by Mr. Johnson to such charitable institutions as his daughter may appoint.

Association Affairs.

Three Towns Chemists' Association.

At the recent examination of members of the Junior Section, conducted at Plymouth by Mr. J. Davy Turney, seven candidates appeared, and their work was, on the whole, very creditable. The prizes have been awarded as follows:

First.—Mr. Harold Andrews, c/o Mr. F. A. Goodwin, Mutley.

Second.—Mr. A. C. Cannon, c/o Messrs. Balkwill & Co., Old Town Street.

Halifax Chemists' Association.

At an adjourned meeting, held at the Old Cock Hotel, Halifax, on April 28, certain trade items left over from the previous monthly meeting were considered, and occasion was taken to refer in congratulatory terms to the newly qualified associates of the Association, and one of them, Mr. R. T. Sutcliffe, was proposed as a member and duly admitted.

Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association.

The monthly meeting was held at the Gervis Hall Restaurant on April 23, at 8.30 p.m., Mr. F. E. Bilson (Vice-President) in the chair. A discussion on the Pharmacy Bill was opened by the Secretary and taken part in by all present. The following unanimous resolution was passed, and the Secretary was instructed to forward a copy of it to the Pharmaceutical Society:

That this Association trusts the Pharmaceutical Society will use their utmost endeavours to retain Clause 5 in proposed Bill, and that they will urge the necessity of deleting the so-called "Widows Clause," Section 16 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

Whist.

A MOST enjoyable whist-drive in connection with the Western Chemists' Association was held at the Hotel Tudor, Oxford Street, W., on April 29. Over 100 were present, the company being received by the President of the Association, Dr. W. Harrison Martindale, and Miss Martindale. Among others present were Mr. and Mrs. Gulliver, Mr. and Mrs. Procter, Mrs. J. F. Harrington and party, Mrs. Edmund White and Master White, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall. There were twenty-six tables, and twenty-four games were played, with a refreshment interval. Before beginning play the President announced that each prize-winner would have the choice of three articles. The ladies who won the first and second prizes were: (1) Miss Dora Harrington, and (2) Mrs. Marshall. The two successful gentlemen were: (1) Mr. Wilks, and (2) Mr. T. Burgess. It was unanimously agreed that the evening was one of the most enjoyable in the annals of the Association.

London Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of the General Purposes Committee of this Association was held at St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., on April 29, Mr. F. W. Truman (Chairman of the Committee) presiding. The business was mainly to make arrangements for the next meeting of the Association to be held at the Chemists' Exhibition on May 7. After considerable discussion it was agreed to ask Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff, who had promised to read a paper on optical matters, to open a discussion instead upon "Pharmaceutical Politics." In view of Mr. Cuff's candidature for the Pharmaceutical Council it was thought that subject would be of more general interest to chemists from all over the country, who should be invited to attend the meeting. Mr. G. P. Pond gave notice of motion to call a special meeting to consider a report he had drawn up concerning the Association. It was agreed that a social meeting under the auspices of the Association be held in South London on May 28.

Public Dispensers' Association.

A MEETING of this Association took place at St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., on April 29, Mr. Robert W. Lindsey, F.C.S., in the chair.

POOR-LAW DISPENSERS.—In view of the uncertainty existing as to the future control of the Poor Law, Mr. H. H. Hewitt, who opened a discussion on this subject, was unable to say very much as to how the prospects of Poor-law dispensers would be affected by the transference of control from the Boards of Guardians to the London County Council or other body. An interesting exchange of opinions, however, took place as to the comparative position of a dispenser under the Poor Law, the County Council, and in retail trade. The general conclusion arrived at was that while there is no doubt that salaries in retail are higher than those obtained under the Poor Law, yet this advantage is to some extent compensated for by the shorter hours and the greater security of tenure of office enjoyed by the Poor-law officer. In the discussion Messrs. Hewitt, G. W. Lindsay, Miller, Rutter, Clarke, Windmill, Morgan Evans, Mallord, and Leadbeater took part.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

UNDER the chairmanship of Mr. Frank A. Rogers the final musical and social evening of the present session was held at 73 Newman Street, W., on April 23. Despite very unfavourable weather there was a good attendance, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. The fact that some of those who contributed to the programme were called upon for the third time spoke well for their musical abilities. Songs were rendered by Messrs. W. G. Northey, J. H. Northey, C. T. Allen, R. H. Brittain, Grange, and Thompson. Mr. Bernard Smith also contributed a series of violin solos, which were highly appreciated and constituted the feature of the evening. Mr. Morrice presided at the piano. Mr. W. G. Northey (President) thanked Mr. Rogers, on behalf of the Association, for the kindly manner in which he had presided over the function, his genial presence having contributed very largely to its success. In replying, Mr. Rogers said it always gave him pleasure to join in such a gathering, and he referred to his past connection with the Association. In those days, he said, they worked hard, and he thought they did not pay such attention to the social side as was given nowadays; nevertheless, he was sure the C.A.A. does good work. During the interval a collection on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund was made and a sum of 15s. 6d. realised.

West Ham Chemists' Association.

A SPECIAL MEETING was held at Earham Hall, Forest Gate, on April 23, Mr. W. R. Barnes (President) in the chair.

PROPOSED PHARMACY LEGISLATION.

Mr. Blades resumed his discussion on this subject, dealing with the remaining three sections—viz., (3) education, examination, etc., proposals; (4) sale of poisons not under the Schedule of the Pharmacy Act, 1868; and (5) the proposed Poison Schedule of the Pharmaceutical Society's Bill. Mr. Blades advocated the division of the Minor examination into two parts, so that each could be taken separately, and that when a candidate had passed one part he would be able to concentrate his mind on the other. Several members were of the same opinion. Mr. Matthews thought that the Preliminary examination ought to be made compulsory on all before entering the trade. With regard to the sale of poisons not under the 1868 Schedule Mr. Blades suggested that strong solution of ammonia and spirit of salt should be included in Part II. He also said that the habit of putting harmless liquids such as dill-water in poison-bottles minimises the deterrent effect which such bottles are intended to exercise, and should be avoided. He also explained the effect of the proposed Schedule. The President, Messrs. Matthews, Potter, Mitchell, Hatfield, Soper, and Cleland joined in the discussion. Among Mr. Matthews' remarks he said that the policy of expressly sanctioning the vending, etc., of poisons coming under an Act of Parliament by persons who have not been educated, trained, or examined for this purpose would produce a result not to the interest of the public, and that an effort should be made to restrict to chemists the retailing of small quantities of such poisons as spirit of salt. Mr. Potter remarked on the difficulty there would be in the retailing of spread belladonna plasters under Part I. con-

ditions, and Mr. Blades proposed that the Secretary be instructed to write to the Pharmaceutical Society suggesting that the spread plasters should remain in Part II. This was seconded by Mr. Potter and carried unanimously. Mr. Matthews then formally proposed that the sale of small quantities of acids should be restricted to chemists only. Mr. Hatfield seconded, and the motion was carried.

Edinburgh C., A., and A. Association.

The annual business meeting was held in the Pharmaceutical Society's House, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, April 22, Mr. E. O. Rowland (President) in the chair. Mr. George Elliot (Hon. Secretary) read the annual report, from which it appeared that the membership was well maintained. It was noted, however, that there was a decrease in apprentice members, and this was attributed to the smaller number of apprentices now employed in the city. There was also difficulty in securing good attendances at the meetings, owing to so many being in attendance at evening classes. The work of the session was detailed, and it was recommended that one guinea should be voted to the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund. The report and recommendations were adopted. Mr. W. N. Brazier (Hon. Treasurer) submitted the financial statement, which indicated a balance in hand of 4l. 1s. 2d. This also was adopted. The following were elected office-bearers for the session 1908-9: President, Mr. David Murray; Vice-President, Mr. W. N. Brazier; Secretary, Mr. J. D. Watson, 18 Hope Park Terrace; Assistant Secretary, Mr. John Cunningham; Treasurer, Mr. G. Elliot; and as members of committee, Messrs. Braes, Collier, Dodds, McCombie, Rowland, Tait, E. Watson, and Wright. Prize Committee: The President, Vice-President, and Secretary, and Messrs. Currie, Glass, and McEwan. On the motion of Mr. Murray, seconded by Mr. Hill, a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. E. O. Rowland and the retiring office-bearers.

Dining at the Royal Burgh.

THE annual dinner of the Thames Valley Chemists' Association was held at Nuthall's, that Mecca of social events in Kingston-on-Thames, on April 29. The President, Mr. John Parrott, who occupied the chair, was supported by Messrs. Edmund White, B.Sc., E. F. Neathercoat (President-elect of the Association), A. Higgs, J.P., Reginald R. Bennett, Woolcock, Harvey, Palmer, Clement, Blanchford, Durbin, and Wellburn. Mr. F. Evans and Mr. W. H. Peake (Hon. Secretary) presided at the spur tables, and among others present were Messrs. Rickford (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.), Thompson and Peck (Idris & Co., Ltd.), Phillips (Whinfield, Hora & Co.), Williams (Wright, Layman & Umney), Arrowsmith (Apollinaris), C. W. Martin (S. Maw, Son & Sons), Edmondson (Brand & Co., Ltd.), Freese (Thos. Christy & Co.), Symonds (Davy, Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd.), Gower (Butler & Crispe), King (Erasmic Co., Ltd.), in all mustering about fifty. Each toast on the toast-list was embellished with an apt quotation from the classical authors, and, after an excellent dinner, the eloquence began. After "The King" had been honoured, Mr. E. F. Neathercoat proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society." Mr. Edmund White replied at some length, his main point being that the Society holds a unique position in being deputed to administer an Act of Parliament for the public good, at its own cost, without receiving any appreciable benefits. It was in no sense a trade society, and never could be under its charter. He referred to the misrepresentations of the aims of the Society—a much misunderstood body, he said. Chemists had to combat many forms of unfair competition—the companies, manufacturers of agricultural and horticultural poisons, and manufacturers of quack medicines. The first line in the Pharmaceutical Council's legislative programme is to endeavour to secure the titles to registered chemists. Any Bill put forward must be modest, and then they will stand a chance of getting it passed into law. "The Thames Valley Chemists' Association" was proposed by Mr. R. R. Bennett, who said the Association leapt into fame on its inception by the energy of its first President, Mr. Higgs. Mr. Parrott having replied, "The Chairman" was proposed by Mr. Harvey, and Mr. Parrott was voted musically "A Jolly Good Fellow." Mr. A. Higgs then proposed "The Officers," the Hon. Secretary (Mr. W.

Peake) replying. An excellent musical programme was contributed in the course of the evening by Miss Maud Wellby, Miss Alice Stroud, and Mr. Fred Searle.

Society of Chemist-Opticians.

A MEETING of the Council of this Society was held at St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., on April 24. There were present Mr. J. R. Cornish (in the chair), Mr. F. S. Horsey, Mr. J. H. Hopper, Mr. S. W. Woolley, and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff).

ELECTIONS.—The following were elected: *Members*.—Mr. J. R. Isaacs (Romford), Mr. E. P. Squires (Eastbourne), and Mr. A. S. Weir (Kemnay). *Associates*.—Mr. A. W. Marshall (Lincoln), Mr. E. F. Craig (London). Two members were restored to their former positions.

ANNUAL REPORT.—A draft of the annual report was then considered and approved. The report, which is to be submitted to the annual meeting on May 6, states that the membership of the Society shows a net increase of twenty-eight on the year. The library continues to increase, and an appeal is made for funds with which to purchase more books. Mr. Lionel Laurance has resigned his position as Official Instructor, and the report makes appreciative reference to Mr. Laurance's services to the Society. The members are now supplied with the "Optician" weekly, but the extra cost necessitates an increase in the subscription. An alteration in the rules is to be proposed at the annual meeting with this object in view. It is also proposed that the Society's financial year shall, after 1908, coincide with the calendar year. Mention is also made of the three evening conferences held in London during the year. In regard to the decentralisation suggestions made by Mr. J. A. Forret at the last annual meeting, various causes have contributed to delay the scheme, but it is hoped that a partial list of local correspondents will be ready for the next edition of the Year-book.

ANNUAL MEETING.—In addition to the resolutions which are needed for altering the rules so that the annual subscription can be raised from 5s. to 7s. 6d., a notice of motion has been sent by Mr. D. S. Bennett (Cahiriveen), and is to be moved by Mr. A. Higgs (Kingston-on-Thames), suggesting that the rule which forbids membership of the Society to be used for business purposes be rescinded.

Northampton Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held on May 24, Mr. G. Ingle (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. W. D. Mayger, W. McKinnell, W. Gatehouse, E. Dennis, Donald McKinnell, J. Flinton Harris, and Fred Cowdery (Hon. Secretary).

THE PRESENT POSITION.—The President, in his opening address, commented upon his election, incidentally remarking that he is the youngest member to receive that honour. The present outlook for chemists is, he thought, none too encouraging. The Poisons Bill now before Parliament could not fail to be harmful to chemists if carried in its present form. If small shopkeepers were to be licensed to sell poisons such as sheep-dips, and other poisons for agricultural purposes, without any training whatever, who is going to be made responsible for accidents? He claimed that the onus of responsibility should rest upon the Government which passed a law not only calculated to be a public peril, but manifestly unfair to chemists, who had been to the trouble and expense of passing examinations. (Hear, hear.) The tone of the Joint Committee sitting upon this subject seemed to be all against the chemists, but there is, he said, one member who champions their interests in a way that deserves their most grateful thanks—he referred to Mr. Idris, who, he was sorry to hear, thought of retiring from Parliament. If he did retire they would lose their best friend. If the Government were so anxious to bring in new legislation concerning chemists, they might very well deal with poisons not in the scheduled list and make a third schedule to cover the present anomalies. In concluding, the President warmly repudiated the right of Boots, Ltd., to the title of "chemists," and contended that chemists are as much entitled to professional protection as doctors, lawyers,

and other professional men who had to pass examinations. Mr. Ingle was heartily thanked for his spirited address, Mr. Gatehouse incidentally remarking that they had lost a good friend of their interests by the death of the ex-Premier.

NIGHT OF MEETING.—The Secretary then reported that, in accordance with their instructions, he had taken a post-card poll of the members concerning the advisability of changing the night of meeting, and all but two were in favour of changing it from Friday to Tuesday. On the motion of Mr. McKinnell, seconded by Mr. Dennis, it was decided to hold the future meetings on Tuesdays.

PORT SUNLIGHT.—An interesting paper was read by Mr. Cowdery on the chemists' recent visit to Port Sunlight, and he was thanked for it.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association.

THE annual business meeting was held in the Regent Tea Rooms, Glasgow, on April 23, Mr. J. P. Gilmour presiding over a large attendance of members.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.—Mr. A. McMillan stated that despite some removals from the district the membership had increased, and now numbers 126. Interest in the meetings had been well sustained, the general attendance, due in some measure to special attractions, being much above the average. Besides six monthly meetings of the Association, seven meetings of Council were held. The "Formulary" Committee had held twelve formal meetings, besides numerous informal consultations. The result of its work, from which considerable benefit is ultimately expected, has already been laid before the Association and reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The prize scheme is intended to interest the younger members of the craft, and additional interest should be given by the handsome supplementary prize of a copy of Remington's "Pharmacy," which has been presented by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. The dispensing price-list has also been freely distributed to members and non-members, and while in some respects it is not perfect it should undoubtedly assist toward a more uniform method of pricing prescriptions. The fixing of minimum prices on certain proprietary articles has also engaged the attention of the Trade Committee, and at the present time the sale of Angier's emulsion by the co-operative societies at the minimum price fixed on by the private arrangement is under consideration of the proprietors. It will be seen, therefore, that the Association has not been inactive. The President, in moving approval of the report, stated with reference to the "Formulary" that it had been decided not to publish it immediately, as the Council were negotiating with a view to having the formule in their list incorporated in the new edition of the "Codex." The report was adopted.

TREASURER'S REPORT.—Mr. Robert Tocher (the Treasurer), submitting his financial statement, reported that, after meeting all expenses and counting upon the payment of certain members' annual subscriptions, the balance at the credit of the Association amounted to 44l. 4s. 10d., as compared with 34l. 4s. 10d. at the end of last financial year. After some discussion Mr. Anderson Russell moved the adoption of the balance-sheet amended to exclude the subscriptions not actually paid over to the Treasurer, and this was agreed to.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.—Mr. W. L. Currie moved the re-election of Mr. J. P. Gilmour as President of the Association, and spoke highly of the work he had done. The re-election was carried with acclamation, and Mr. Gilmour thanked the members. Mr. W. L. Currie and Mr. James Moir were unanimously re-elected Vice-Presidents. Mr. A. McMillan was reappointed General Secretary. In accepting office Mr. McMillan remarked that if the Secretary's duties were as onerous next session as they had been in the past year he would propose a joint secretaryship. Mr. Tocher was unanimously re-elected Treasurer. Mr. Peter Irvine was reappointed Librarian, and the Council was appointed as follows: Messrs. H. P. Arthur, D. Black, J. Crombie, T. Guthrie, J. Hart, Geo. S. Kitchin, Jas. Lennox, D. McNay (Kilmarnock), W. Forgie, J. Murchie, R. T. McCowan (Paisley), J. H. Smith, J. A. Russell (Greenock), J. H. Riddell and Dugald Taylor (Motherwell).

ALTERATIONS OF RULES.—On the motion of Mr. Lennox,

seconded by Mr. Tocher, it was agreed to amend the constitution and by-laws to allow of an annual audit of the Treasurer's books, made up to March 31, by two members to be appointed at the annual meeting, and to provide for the General Secretary being a member *ex-officio* of all committees.

North Kent and District Chemists' Association.

THE election of officers for the ensuing session has resulted as follows: President, Mr. A. Goldthorpe (Plumstead); Vice-Presidents, Mr. A. J. Wing (Woolwich), and Mr. A. Fred Corie (Maidstone); Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. Stooke (New Brompton); Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. Feaver Clarke (Gravesend); committee, Messrs. R. T. Clarke, F. A. Moore, and E. Millhouse (Gravesend), A. W. Hanson (Sidcup), W. L. Towers (Chatham), and T. Chesterfield (New Brompton).

Mr. Winfrey at Rochester.

THE fifth annual dinner of the North Kent and District Chemists' Association was held at the Royal Victoria and Bull Hotel, Rochester, on April 29, with Mr. A. J. Wing (President of the Association) in the chair. There was a good attendance, the Chairman being supported by an M.P. (Mr. Richard Winfrey), the Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. J. F. Harrington), the Treasurer (Mr. Walter Hills), Mr. J. H. Cuff, and many members of the Association. After the loyal toasts had been honoured, Mr. A. Stooke, in proposing "The Houses of Parliament," spoke in favour of the Society's Pharmacy Bill. Mr. Winfrey, in his reply, said before coming down he had a conference with Mr. Idris, and referred to the work that that gentleman was doing for chemists on the Joint Committee now sitting. He went on to say that he feared that there was not much chance for his Society's Bill during the present Session. He considered it a Bill worthy of the consideration of the House; in his judgment it was a better Bill than that of last year. The only way to make progress in succeeding Sessions is for chemists to ask their members to ballot at the beginning of the Session for the Bill and to ask them to undertake to see it through if successful. Referring to the question of titles, Mr. Winfrey said it was without doubt the intention of the '52 and '68 Acts that the titles should be personal, and he hoped to get something into the Government Bill on that subject. He considered that the opposition of the Lords was due to ignorance, which might be removed. He then referred to the clauses of the Government Bill dealing with poisons, and promised that when the Bill reached the Commons the views of chemists in relation to that matter should be plainly put. Referring again to the question of titles, he said that he would personally give the strongest opposition to these titles being used by any but qualified men, and if he should be unsuccessful in securing this he advocated that the very strongest pressure should be brought to bear upon members of Parliament by chemists in all constituencies. So long as he was in Parliament chemists' interests should be strongly supported by him. In proposing "The Pharmaceutical Society," the Chairman claimed that the Society's Bill ought to have the same opportunities as those given to the Government Bill. In responding to the toast, Mr. Harrington spoke of the great importance of local associations. The Council, he said, would make a strong fight on the subject of titles. Dealing with the question of vested interests, he considered those of the 16,000 chemists on the Register could not be estimated at less than 2,000,000/. He drew a comparison between the fact that the Government was straining every nerve to limit the sale of beer, wines, etc., and yet wanted to make it easy to obtain such dangerous articles as nicotine and arsenic. If the clause dealing with licences passed, the 1863 Act should be repealed—there should not be two qualifications for the sale of poisons. In proposing the toast of "The Local Association," Mr. Walter Hills spoke strongly in favour of the associations and the great value of combination. He paid a tribute to the good work done by Mr. Feaver Clarke, who briefly and modestly replied. During the evening Mr. Pinto Nash introduced his excellent gramophone and Mr. Sydney Jamieson sang several songs.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," April 1, 1908.)

- "CAMWAL," and label device; for soda-water. By Camwal, Ltd., 112 Pembroke Street, Caledonian Road, London, N. 299,897.
- "ROSS'S," and label device; for mineral waters, natural and artificial. By W. A. Ross & Sons, Ltd., 17 and 19 William Street South, Belfast. 300,581.
- "BROWNO"; for a liquid cleanser in Class 47. By W. B. Rogers, 6 New Square, Cambridge. 300,561.
- "CARPOO"; for a carpet cleanser. By W. B. Cowper-Coles, 169 Tooley Street, London, S.E. 300,757.
- "SWEET LIPS"; for perfumery, etc. By T. Kerfoot, Bardsley Vale Mills, Oldham Road, Bardsley, near Ashton-under-Lyne. 299,258.
- "TESCO"; for perfumery, etc. By the Erasmie Co., Ltd., Bank Quay, Warrington, Lancs. 299,632.
- "REGOL"; for tooth-powder. By J. R. W. Oliver, 6 York Villas, East Twickenham, Middlesex. 300,410.
- "No. 4711"; for eau-de-Cologne. By F. Mulhens, Glockengasse 4711, Cologne. 300,867.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," April 8, 1908.)

- "MARVELLETS"; for pharmaceutical preparations in Class 3. By Lina Jacobs, 6 Pantom Street, Haymarket, London, S.W. 299,295.
- "HERCO"; for a medicated herbal coffee for rheumatism. By J. Savage & Co., Ltd., 140 Listerhills Road, Bradford, Yorks. 300,365.
- Label device for "MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP." By A. J. White, Ltd., 35 Farringdon Road, London, E.C. 299,801.
- "COSTIVO," and facsimile signature; for an indigestion-remedy. By W. F. Dyson, 45 Finsbury Square, London, E.C. 300,543.
- "DELPHININE," and label device; for a medicine for sea-sickness. By C. Flasseche, 21 rue de Rome, Paris. 299,968.
- Label device for "FRANCIS'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS." By J. Francis, 143 High Street, Merthyr Tydfil. 300,649.
- "TROKS"; for goods in Class 3. By Woolleys, Ltd., Phoenix Mill, King Street, Blackburn. 300,700.
- "ANTILITHÆMION"; for goods in Class 3. By Clay & Abraham, 87 Bold Street, Liverpool. 300,888.
- "TRIPAX"; for an embrocation. By Louisa Taylor, 69 St. Mark's Road, North Kensington, London, W. 301,059.
- "WAVER"; for photographic goods. By the Thornton Piekard Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Altrincham, Cheshire. 300,023.
- "LUXEPIA"; for photographic goods. By M. S. Berger, 9 Clevedon Mansions, Lissenden Gardens, Highgate Road, London, N.W. 300,713.
- "PIGMOIL" and "PROFESSIONAL"; for photographic papers. By J. J. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C. 300,964, 300,965.
- "IMPERIAL," and label device; for lime fruit juice. By Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 56 Manover Street, Liverpool. 294,478.
- "ARISTON," and device; for edible oils and fats. By J. Knight, Ltd., Royal Primrose Soapworks, Silvertown, London, E. 298,748.
- "RED-BALL BRAND, 'S. & H.'"; (device of a ball limited to the colour shown—red); for essences, essential oils, etc. By Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., 95A Southwark Street, London, S.E. 300,161.
- "SINALCO"; for mineral and aerated waters, etc. By Batey & Co., Ltd., 216 Kingsland Road, London, N.E. 300,319.
- Picture of old man distilling from herbs; for mineral and aerated waters, etc. By Clayton & Jowett, Ltd., 3 Concert Street, Liverpool. 300,278.
- "AELIS"; for mineral and aerated waters, etc. By N. P. F. Sandiford, 34 King Street West, Manchester. 301,008.
- "SUNLIGHT," and label device; for perfumery, etc. By Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire. 283,456.
- "GIRAFFE," and picture of same; for perfumery, etc. By J. Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Bank Quay, Warrington, Lancs. 298,290.

- "OLAMPINE," and label design; for goods in Class 48. By W. Meakin, 84 Baker Street, London, W. 299,125.
- "AZUREA," "FLORAMY," "SAFRANOR," and "VIVITZ," and label devices; for perfumery, etc. By L. T. Piver et Cie., 10 Bvd. de Strasbourg, Paris. 299,130, 299,131, 299,133, 299,134.
- "ZOMO"; for goods in Class 48. By A. J. L. Gliddon, 90 and 91 Queen Street, London, E.C. 299,133.
- "OMAR," and label device; for goods in Class 48. By the North of England Trading Co., Ltd., 214 Tower Bridge Road, London, S.E. 300,434.
- Label device, arms upon shield; for perfumery, etc. By F. Wolff & Sohn, Allee 31, Karlsruhe, Baden. 300,722.
- "TESTIT"; for furniture-polish. By W. J. Hann, the Pied Horse Hotel, Summerhill, St. George, Bristol. 299,855.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," April 15, 1908.)

- "GRANINE"; for colours, paints, and varnishes in Class 1. By Gittings, Hills & Boothby, Ltd., Tower Varnish-works, Longacre, Birmingham. 300,373.
- "LUSTRO," and sun device; for paints, etc., in Class 1. By Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., 201 Morning Lane, Homerton, London, N.E. 301,142.
- "ECONAMEL"; for chemicals in Class 1. By Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., 201 Morning Lane, Homerton, London, N.E. 301,236.
- "SILVERSPRAY"; for chemicals in Class 2. By the District Chemical Co., Ltd., 1 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C. 300,789.
- "STE-LAX"; for a medicine. By J. H. Wiseman, 23 Buxton Road, Chingford, Essex. 300,635.
- "NOCORN," and label device; for a corn-cure. By W. J. Carter, 61 Darwin Street, London, S.E. 300,993.
- "SANACINE"; for chemicals in Class 3. By Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. 301,025.
- "THYMEUCAL"; for goods in Class 3. By Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool. 301,028.
- "MENTHEFORM"; for a medicine. By Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., 671 Commercial Road, London, E. 301,150.
- "THOROLENE"; for chemicals in Class 3. By T. Kerfoot & Co., Bardsley Vale Mills, Oldham Road, Bardsley, near Ashton-under-Lyne. 301,529.
- "BARZARIN"; for goods in Classes 3 and 4. By Barza & Co., 2/1 Rua Marquez de Olinda, Pernambuco, Brazil. 298,101, 298,102.
- "OPALANTHRENE"; for chemicals in Classes 1 and 4. By the Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, 151 Klybeckstrasse, Basle, Switzerland. 299,730, 299,731.
- "ERIO CHROME"; for non-mineral dyes. By the Aniline Colour and Extract Works, 3 Bahnhofstrasse, Basle. 300,295.
- "ADINOL"; for a printing-ink reducer. By Mander Bros., 48 John Street, Wolverhampton. 301,497.
- "VELBRO"; for photographic paper. By Elliott & Sons, Ltd., Talbot House, Park Road, Barnet. 301,568.
- "VITA," and label device; for a lemonade essence. By W. Holst & Son, 58 Morewoodstrasse, Wandsbek, near Hamburg. 296,376.
- "BEEVINALT"; for wines in Class 43. By W. Glendinning & Sons, Ltd., 33 St. Mary's Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 301,081.
- "DOG'S HEAD"; for ginger-ale. By Read Bros., Ltd., Carkers Lane, Highgate Road, Kentish Town. 300,580.
- "LOOK OUT!"; for mineral and aerated waters. By Jewsbury & Brown, Ardwick Green North, Ardwick, Manchester. 300,311.
- "ALCARA" and "ALCAZAR"; for a skin-preparation and for a hair-preparation. By Charles Jaschke, 52 Regent Street, London, W. 298,343, 298,349.
- "BRIAR VIOLET BOUQUET," and label device; for a perfume. By T. Kerfoot & Co., Bardsley Vale Mills, Oldham Road, Bardsley, Ashton-under-Lyne. 299,225.
- Picture device of seagull flying over the sea, and rising sun in background; for perfumery, etc. By J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., 24 Old Bond Street, London, W. 299,987.
- "PEROLIN"; for perfumery, etc. By Paulin Brick, 4 Petraschgasse, Vienna XX, Austria. 300,159.
- Floral device; for perfumery. By Lily Beresford, 32 Sutherland Place, Westbourne Grove, W. 300,199.
- "TINTALINE"; for goods in Class 48. By J. A. Bingham, 16 Main Street, Larne, County Antrim. 300,310.
- "PERN"; for toilet-preparations. By J. Adare & Co., 4 Raveley Street, London, N.W. 301,021.

The Week's Poisonings.

SIX of the thirteen deaths from poisoning that have occurred during the past week were caused by unscheduled poisons. Three of the six (one misadventure and two suicides) were with hydrochloric acid, the victims being Jane Ede (40), of Brighton; Marie Gasser (28), of Chelsea; and Rosa Lush (62), of Wandsworth. Two suicides were accomplished with salt of lemon—that of Ann Fordy, of Stockton, and of Emily Caroline Edwards (35), of Plymouth.—At Heanor, Edith Mabel Hardy (28) took eight tablets of acetyl-salicylic acid instead of two, and died from narcotic poisoning.—The scheduled poisons included carbolic acid (taken by Uriah Merby, of Benfield Heath), potassium cyanide (swallowed by Alexander Young, of Battersea), laudanum (with which George Brown, of Crowle, poisoned himself), and a poisonous lotion taken in mistake for medicine by Mary Trail, of Dublin.—Two cases having a direct bearing on the dangers likely to arise from the proposals in the Government Poisons Bill have likewise been reported during the week. Thomas Gardner (45), a farm labourer, at Vatch, near Stroud, accidentally drank an irritant poison used as a sheep-dip in mistake for something else. At Walton Edith Jane Burnett (53) drank in mistake for Contrexville water an arsenical solution used as a weed-killer. The weed-killer was colourless and odourless, and had been stored in a Contrexville bottle.—At an inquest held at Richmond, Surrey, on April 25 on the body of Mrs. Katherine Howard Dr. H. R. Wadd said deceased had been suffering from long-standing diarrhoea, and in consequence had been taking various narcotics for two years—morphine, chlorotone, trional, sulphonal, and cocaine—and she knew all about the doses to be taken. Witness warned the chemists not to supply her. Once she took 125 grains of veronal in twelve hours. At that time she was also drinking champagne to excess. She took three perchloride of mercury tablets on April 22—34 grains in all—and death resulted from shock due to a large dose of corrosive sublimate. The Coroner (Dr. M. H. Taylor): Although the law allows it, I think you will agree with me that it is a very loose law that allows narcotics to be bought like this?—Dr. Wadd: I think it is, because these drugs are very dangerous when taken in large doses.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

- 182/43. Who make electric-light flash-signs?
- 19/91. Where can perhycol be obtained?
- 179/70. Who are the makers of Carson's liquid paint?
- 181/63. Who are the makers of the "Ideal" tablet-machine?
- 181/29. Seymour Churchill's preparation for darkening the hair.
- 181/28. Address of manufacturers of Huggett's permanent hypodermic injection.

GERMAN TRUSTS.—The annual report of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce summarises the principal grievances against "trusts" in Germany. In connection with raw materials and semi-manufactured products, the trusts are accused of putting difficulties in the way of exporters because they sell cheaper abroad than at home. Complaints are also made that the trusts raise or lower the price suddenly without giving any warning, while with free competition such changes only take place gradually. It is also stated that the influence of a single governing body on a whole syndicated product has a very bad effect upon its manufacture from the technical point of view.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., April 30.

THERE is rather a more buoyant tone about the chemical and drug markets this week, although it must be said that the bulk of the inquiries are chiefly for current requirements, buyers, no doubt, preferring to wait the drug-auctions, which will be resumed next week. In fine chemicals the chief alteration is a slight reduction in morphine. Cocaine is firm, several leading makers having advanced their prices. Citric acid has again advanced, and the English makers have now withdrawn from the market. Potassium iodide is easy so far as regards foreign make. Among heavy chemicals, ammonia sulphate and prussiate of potash are firm. Arsenic continues weak, and lead compounds are lower. In crude drugs, all the cheap cascara has now been cleared. Buchu has been in demand. Dragon's-blood is likely to meet with a ready sale next week. Jalap is dearer again. Castor oil is lower. Opium is very dull, and cod-liver oil is a shade easier. Alterations in drysalteries and spices include a rather firmer tone in shellac, generally higher prices for isinglass at auction, and a decline in turpentine. Arrowroot, pimento, and capsicums were easier at auction. The chief movements in prices are shown in the following table:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Ammonia sulphate	Bergamot oil	Arrowroot	Castor oil
Citric acid	Caraway seed	Buchu	Chillies
Isinglass	Copaiba	Capsicums	Cumin seed
	Jalap	Citronella oil	Lead
	Potash prussiate (foreign)	Cod-liver oil	compounds
	Shellac	Japan wax	Morphine
	Tartaric acid	Pimento	salts
		Quicksilver (seconds)	Turpentine
		Resin	

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, April 29:—The cod-fishing at Finmarken continues good, and the market for finest non-congealing cod-liver oil is quiet at the equivalent of 52s. per barrel f.o.b. Bergen.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Business in drugs is quiet. Opium is advancing, \$4.55 per lb. now being quoted for druggists', but the alkaloids such as morphine and codeine and their salts are lower. Cascara sagrada remains easy at 6½c. Curaçao aloes easier at 7c. Peppermint oil is again slightly cheaper at \$1.55—a reduction of 5c. Hydrastis remains easy at \$1.90. Central and South American copaiba is steady at 50c. per lb., and senega is easy at 45c. per lb.

London Markets.

ACID, CITRIC.—The market has again moved upwards, and as the makers have now done a fair amount of contract business they withdrew from the market early this week, and although 1s. 4d. is now quoted for English make, this price applies to small lots in second-hands only. Those who were fortunate enough to contract early in April at round about 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d. are now congratulating themselves. For foreign make 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 3½d. is quoted, business having been done at both prices. The market closes very firm.

According to figures published by the Board of Trade the exports of citrate of lime from the Italian continent were as follows:

	1905	1906	1907
Kilos. ...	4,125,900	5,149,800	6,168,400
Lire ...	4,538,000	6,695,000	8,019,000

The exports of tartar and wine-lees were: 1907, 15,850,500 kilos.; 1906, 16,828,500 kilos.; and 1905, 17,743,400 kilos.

ACID, TARTARIC.—In view of the increased attention paid to citric, the present low prices are considered attractive to buyers, and the demand is maintained. Foreign is quoted 10½d., English being 10½d. per lb., and at the close the feeling is steadier but prices are unaltered.

ALOES.—The arrivals of aloes include 50 boxes new crop Curaçao, which will probably be offered next week. Socotrine in kegs have been sold at 90s.

ANNATTO-SEED.—Of good bright only a small quantity is available, for which 4½d. is asked.

ANTIMONY.—Japanese crude is steady at from 22l. to 24l. per ton spot as to quantity.

ARROWROOT at auction was easier, 189 barrels of St. Vincent being offered, of which 90 sold at from 1½d. to 2d. per lb. for fair manufacturing quality. Twenty cases Natal were bought in at 4½d. per lb.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—For shipment from New York firmer prices are asked, and on the spot 2s. 4d. is now the general quotation for Central or South American, the last business having been done at 2s. 3d. In Liverpool rather over 3s. is quoted for Maranham.

BELLADONNA-ROOT is in fair inquiry, sellers asking 67s. 6d. per cwt. spot.

BENZOIN.—The stocks of Sumatra are now extremely low, and the 70 cases (part fine) which have arrived are badly wanted. Palembang is also very scarce; 95 packages, mostly Sumatra, were delivered during April.

BUCHU.—A good business has been done during the past fortnight on slightly easier terms for round parcels, but for small lots 9d. is still asked for good green. We hear from the Cape that the gathering of the crop is now over.

CAMPHOR.—Business has been done in Chinese crude at 155s. per cwt. c.i.f. for May-June shipment. The quotation for Japanese monopoly camphor is 195s.; for shipment Japanese refined (1 oz.) tablets offer at 1s. 8½d. c.i.f.

CAPSICUMS at auction were easier, forty bags of Ceylon realising 15s. for cherries off-stalk.

CARAWAY-SEED is firmer at 42s. 6d. per cwt. for fair Dutch on the spot.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The balance of the bankrupt stock (about 30 tons) has now been disposed of at 30s. per cwt. There were more orders on the market at this figure, but they remain unfulfilled. The s.s. *Agamemnon* has brought 1,380 sacks to London this week.

CHILLIES were easier at auction. 260 bags of large Japan offered and sold without reserve at from 30s. to 32s. for fair dark dullish, 17s. for dark red, slightly mouldy, and 15s. for mixed black. Fair red Java were bought in at 35s.

CINCHONA.—The 8,706 packages to be offered at Amsterdam on May 7 weigh 784,245 kilos. and contain the equivalent of 46,819 kilos. of quinine sulphate, as compared with 9,089 packages, or 51,544 kilos. of quinine offered on April 2. The average percentage of quinine in the manufacturing bark is 6.31 per cent., as compared with 6.21 per cent. at the previous auction. The 35 packages Sumatra bark weigh 2,426 kilos., and contain the equivalent of 50 kilos. quinine. The above 8,706 packages comprise 683,571 kilos. manufacturing and 100,674 kilos. pharmaceutical bark, containing respectively 43,155 kilos. and 3,664 kilos. quinine sulphate respectively. The exports of cinchona from British India during the ten months ending January (1907-08) amounted to 435,232 lb. against 422,758 lb. in 1906-07, and 739,816 lb. in 1905-06.

CLOVES.—At auction 50 bales of good fair Zanzibar were bought in at 5½d., and 14 cases of picked Penang were also bought in at 10d. to 1s. Privately for arrival business has been done in new crop at 5½d. c.i.f. for November-January shipment; the delivery market has been quiet, the small sales including June-August, at 5d. to 4½d., and August-October at 5½d.

COCAINE.—The makers of the B. & S. brand have advanced their quotation for hydrochloride to 7s. 4d., but at this figure they are unable to deliver until August, as they have already sufficient orders to cope with until that date, while even on existing contracts they require several weeks' notice before effecting delivery. The price of crude cocaine appears to be steadily improving, the producers, no doubt, taking advantage of the present favourable opportunity. Meanwhile it is difficult to buy in quantity from second-hands, in spite of the recent large turnover. To-day we learn that several other makers have also advanced their price to 7s. 4d., and although one maker is quoting less, he is understood not to be a free seller; from second-hands some small sales, including B. and S., have been made at 6s. 6d. per oz.

CORIANDER-SEED is firm, as it is reported that there will be scarcely any crop this season. Good Morocco is held for 10s. per cwt.

CUMIN-SEED is lower; good, clean Morocco is offered at 37s. per cwt.

DRACON'S-BLOOD.—The *Agamemnon*, from Singapore, has brought 15 cases, and a further 11 cases have come to hand, part being fine bright seedy lump. There are several inquiries in the market.

ERCOT.—This market, which has been stagnant for weeks past, shows signs of a slight improvement, inasmuch as there has been some inquiry, but no actual business has transpired; common small Russian is offered at 9½d. c.i.f., and fair at 9½d. to 10d. c.i.f.; fair Spanish on spot is quoted 1s.

GAMBOGE sells slowly owing to the high prices asked by holders—viz., from 16l. to 16l. 10s.; thirteen cases of Siam have arrived.

GINGER.—At auction Jamaica ginger was in fair supply, but the demand was slow, and of 240 packages offered only ten sold in the sale at from 52s. to 60s. per cwt. for ordinary to dull washed. Fair-limed Japan was bought in at 30s., and African at 24s. to 25s. per cwt. Other bought-in lots included bold selected cut Cochin at 90s., bold native cut at from 55s. to 60s., and good brown washed Calicut at 45s. per cwt. In Liverpool the sales include 216 barrels Sierra Leone at 23s. 6d. *ex quay* terms.

GUM, KAURI.—The British Acting Consul at New Caledonia, in his annual report for 1907, states that this product has been receiving some attention of late, at prices ranging from 10l. to 25l. per metric ton, according to quality. No true fossil gum has yet been found in quantities, but cloudy amber and water gum is fairly plentiful, while a fairly large proportion of reddish hard gum is predominant. New Caledonian kauri has a great drawback; it contains a large quantity of natural acid, which makes it difficult to treat. Age is wanted to mature this article, which is collected from around the trees in the forest, and is consequently only what is known as bush gum in New Zealand; no doubt some energetic digger will sooner or later find the better quality of kauri in the ravines or swamps, in the same way as elsewhere. That fossil gum exists is certain, as some small pieces have been brought in from time to time. The export for 1906 was only 28 metric tons, but this year (1907) the shipments are heavier, but no particulars are yet available.

HONEY.—Fair supplies of Jamaica will be offered next week. Meanwhile small second-hand sales are taking place on the basis of 28s. for fair white set and setting, and 25s. to 23s. 6d. for pale sugary. Pale liquid Californian sells at 45s., and Irish in kegs is offered at 50s. per cwt.

IPCICUANHA.—The deliveries of all kinds during April were small—viz., thirty-three packages only; but in spite of this the stock is a low one, there having been no arrivals for practically a month.

JALAP.—Both the spot and Hamburg markets continue bare, while private advices from New York intimate that holders in Mexico are asking an advance, but that no prices have yet been fixed; 10d. c.i.f. is now the lowest for shipment from New York.

LIME-JUICE.—An advice from Dominica, dated April 4, states that the past month had been the wettest month for many years, and the lime-trees were in magnificent order, with the prospects of quite phenomenal crops, but it is

maintained that at the present price of lime-juice, even a phenomenal crop may leave the planters with a smaller cash return than last year. New juice may be looked for in London this month; meanwhile holders ask 1s. 3d. per gal.

MACE was steady at auction. Of West Indian 16 packages offered and sold, comprising fair to good red at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d., and broken at 1s. 1d. Penang was bought in at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. for dull, good Java at 2s., and wild Macassar at 1s. 1d. per lb.

MENTHOL is in more inquiry, but actual business is only small; spot sellers quote 6s. 9d. for Kobayashi and 6s. 7d. for Suzuki.

MORPHINE.—The makers announce a reduction of 3d. per oz. in the price of morphine salts, the following scale coming into operation (with falling clause) on April 30:

		100-oz. Contracts over 3 months	250-oz. Contracts over 6 months
Morphine acetate ...	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
" hydrochlor. cryst. ...	6 6	6 5	6 4
" " pulv. ...	6 8	6 7	6 6
" meconate ...	8 1½	8 0	7 11
" pur. cryst. ...	8 3½	8 2	8 1
" " precip. ...	8 1½	8 0	7 11
" sulphate cryst. ...	6 8	6 7	6 6
" " pulv. ...	6 6	6 5	6 4
" tartrate ...	8 1½	8 0	7 11

The above prices are per oz. net, fourteen days.

OIL, BERCAMOT, has a firmer tendency, guaranteed 38-per-cent. esters offering at 12s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.

OIL, CASTOR.—Hull make is lower at 26l. 15s. for medicinal, 24l. 5s. for firsts, and 22l. 15s. for seconds, for prompt delivery. For May to December delivery the prices are 27l. 5s. for medicinal, 24l. 15s. for firsts, and 23l. 5s. for seconds, per ton in barrels, delivery free *ex wharf* London; cases 50s. per ton extra.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on April 27 that the fishing at Lofoten has now closed, and we give below the results for the past nine years:

Year	Million Cod	Yield of Oil (hect.)	Livers for other Oils (hect.)
1900 ...	8.4	10,700	5,600
1901 ...	12.9	15,900	6,000
1902 ...	14.3	9,600	2,600
1903 ...	14.0	625	1,200
1904 ...	12.3	3,300	800
1905 ...	13.4	11,500	2,200
1906 ...	18.5	17,000	3,000
1907 ...	18.7	20,400	4,500
1908 ...	13.3	20,100	2,900

At Finnmarken the fishing has suddenly improved considerably, and from many important places it is reported that boats and curers are so overwhelmed with cod that buyers are wanting and prices have fallen to a mere trifle. The size of the fish is also more profitable to the curers, and the condition of the liver is excellent. To-day's report for the whole of Norway gives the following figures:

	1908	1907	1906
Catch of cod (millions) ...	35.0	36.2	35.5
Cod-liver oil (brls.) ...	41,500	31,500	23,500
Liver for "raw" oils (hect.)	13,400	12,400	9,700

The oil market is easier, finest non-congealing Lofoten quality being offered at 52s. per barrel f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 4,880 barrels, against 3,362 barrels at the corresponding date of last year.

OIL, LEMON.—Quotations vary considerably. In one quarter 3s. 8d. c.i.f. has been accepted by a Messina shipper for a good brand, but from another source 4s. 3d. c.i.f. has been cabled.

OILS (FIXED).—Both Cochin and Ceylon *Coconut* oil are steady at 38s. 6d. and 27s. 6d. to 28s. per cwt. spot respectively. *Rope* has tended easier at 34s. 6d. for ordinary crude, British refined in casks being quoted 36s. 6d., Jamba at 34s., and Ravison at 31s. 9d. per cwt. spot. *Linseed* is steady at 21s. 4½d. in pipes and 21s. 9d. in barrels, while for East Indian 25s. has been paid. *Crude Cottonseed* is quiet at 23s., ordinary pale refined at 24s., and sweet refined at 25s. 9d. per cwt. Lagos *Palm* is unchanged at 26s. 6d. per cwt. *Turpentine* has declined 1s. 3d. to 33s. 6d. for American. *Petroleum* is quiet and unchanged at 6½d. to 6¾d. per gal. for ordinary refined American, 7½d. to 7¾d. for water-white, and 5¾d. to 6d. for Russian.

OPIMUM.—The London market remains extremely dull and featureless; good Smyrna druggists' can be had at 12s. 9d., fine at 13s. 6d. on the spot, and for Persian from 12s. 9d. to 13s. is quoted for fine.

ORRIS.—Offers from Italy are rather more plentiful, but business is only retail. Small Florentine is offered at 38s., fair sorts at 40s., and picked at 45s. in small lots.

PEPPER.—At auction the large supply of 795 bags of Singapore was bought in at from 3¼d. to 3¾d. for grey to fair. Privately the market for Singapore is dull, with sellers of June-August shipment at 2½d. c.i.f. delivered weight; spot is offered at 3¾d. White pepper at auction was also slow, 210 bags of Singapore being bought in at from 6d. to 6½d. for good, while 151 bags were bought in at 7d. for good Muntok and 4¾d. for fair-lined Penang; the spot price for fair Singapore is 5¾d. and fair Penang 4¾d.

PIMENTO at auction was slow of sale and easier, 41 bags changing hands out of 590 offered at from 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb.

POTASSIUM IODIDE.—Japanese make for May shipment is offered at 7s. per lb. c.i.f. terms, while parcels afloat are quoted 7s. 4½d., and on the spot 7s. 5d. is asked.

POTASSIUM PRUSSATE.—Foreign yellow is rather firmer at from 5¾d. to 5½d. per lb., and English is 6¼d. Soda is unchanged at 3¼d.

QUININE continues quite neglected, so far as speculation is concerned, but quotations are unaltered at from 7¾d. to 8d. per oz. nominal for B. & S. and/or Brunswick sulphate.

The exports of "quinine, quinine salts, and combinations" from Germany during the two months ending February amounted to 26,000 kilos., against 39,300 kilos. during the corresponding period of 1907.

SACCHARIN.—With reference to the paragraph on this article in the *C. & D.*, April 18, p. 609, the Saccharin Corporation, Ltd., inform us that the patents whose validity they have established, and under which saccharin has been made for years, are still in force.

SANDALWOOD.—The British Acting Consul at New Caledonia, in his annual report for 1907, states that this is an industry which has suffered for want of a little common-sense and protection. To-day it is completely lost, and the small sticks that are brought in as sandalwood are simply ridiculous; in earlier days they would have gone only to boil the traders' "billy." It is very rarely one sees a piece of sandalwood of 5 or 6 inches in diameter now; the majority of sticks (they are nothing else) vary from 1 to 2 inches in diameter and tell their own tale of neglect and waste. The present price for sandalwood is about 14l. per metric ton. New Caledonian sandalwood is principally used for distillation. The export for 1907 is valued at 2,270l., some 141 tons having been shipped during the past year, as compared with 194 tons in 1906.

SARSAPARILLA.—There is a little inquiry for grey, which is offered at from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. The arrivals comprise 24 bales of Lima-Jamaica, twenty of genuine grey Jamaica, and eight of native, which will find buyers next week. The deliveries last month (including Mexican) amounted to 103 bales.

TAMARINDS.—The arrivals include 245 packages from Barbados.

SHELLAC.—The spot demand has improved during the past few days, moderate sales having been made at full to firmer rates, including fair to good free TN orange at from 97s. 6d. to 100s. per cwt., being an advance of about 2s. 6d.; for arrival TN is quoted 96s. c.i.f. for April-June shipment, and AC Garnet at 86s. c.i.f. for June-July shipment.

Futures are dearer, August delivery, the chief position inquired for, having appreciated 6s. on the week, sales having been made up to 99s.

WAX, JAPAN, remains slow of sale, good squares being offered at 47s. per cwt. on the spot, and for shipment 43s. 3d. c.i.f. is quoted.

Heavy Chemicals.

Demand and business in the heavy-chemical market is mostly on the quiet side, though general export inquiry and deliveries are somewhat on the increase, since shipments to some of the more northern ports are now being taken on hand. A fair average request is being met with against existing contracts. Values for the most part rule steady.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—A very firm tone is the main feature of this market at present, especially for prompt supplies. Present nominal figures are: Beekton prompt 12l. 12s. 6d. to 12l. 15s.; Beekton terms, 12l. 7s. 6d. to 12l. 10s.; London, 12l. 7s. 6d. to 12l. 10s.; Leith, 12l. 12s. 6d. to 12l. 15s., and late forward 12l. 7s. 6d.; Hull, 12l. 8s. 9d. to 12l. 10s.

BENZOLS are very quiet: 90-per-cent. 8¼d. per gal. and 50-per-cent. 8d.

LEAD-PRODUCTS are on the weak side, and rule lower since last quoted. White acetate of lead 24l. to 24l. 10s., brown acetate of lead 20l. 5s. to 20l. 10s., and nitrate of lead 25l. 10s. to 20l. 15s.—all per ton and less 2½ per cent. Glasgow.

SUPERPHOSPHATES OF LIME are in good average request, both for home and export, at 47s. 6d. to 52s. 6d. per ton, f.o.r. or f.o.b., on the basis of 26 per cent. and with usual extras for higher strengths.

GREEN COPPERAS is very steady at late figures. Best Lancashire makes 42s. 6d. to 43s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, and Welsh 17s. to 18s. per ton free on rails in bulk.

POTASSIUM SALTS continue to move steadily. Carbonate, 90-per-cent., 19l. 5s. to 19l. 15s., and 96 to 98 per cent. 25l. to 25l. 10s. per ton. Caustic potash, 24l. to 24l. 10s., and 75 to 80 per cent. 20l. 10s. to 21l. Sulphate, 90-per-cent., 9l. 5s. to 9l. 10s. Muriate, 80-per-cent., 8l. 15s. to 9l. Saltpetre, refined, 23l. 15s. to 24l. Permanganate, 36l. to 36l. 10s. per ton.

American Drug-market.

New York, April 21.

Trade in drugs continues of a quiet, uneventful character. The general business outlook for the near future furnishes little incentive to buying in a speculative way, and prices are in rather easy tenacity. Among the least uninteresting features of the week may be noted the steadier position of opium and the unsettled condition of the camphor-market.

ALOES.—Some arrivals of this season's drug are reported, but the position on spot is practically unaltered thereby. Jobbing quotations for Curaçao in boxes range from 7c. to 8½c., according to quantity and seller. Gourds are now offered at 9c. Cape and Barbados are not quotably altered.

CAMPHOR.—American refined is lower at 59c. for barrels, owing to the unsettled conditions abroad and keen competition between local dealers.

CANADA BALSAM maintains its former strong position, \$4 to \$4.10 as to style of packing being asked for product of undoubted origin. Oregon is unaltered at \$1.20.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The undertone of this market continues weak. Jobbing lots are still quoted at 7½c. to 8½c., but large quantities of last year's bark are available at a substantial concession somewhere about 6½c. Lower prices are expected to rule this year, owing to the availability of cheaper labour for peeling and the accumulation of old stock.

COPAIBA.—Although spot supplies have been augmented by recent arrivals, holders of goods quotable at 50c. to 55c. are firm in their views. Several dealers put a value of 45c. on their stocks, but suspicion is strong that this modest estimate applies only to blended products adjusted to conform to the more popular standards of purity. Para is scarce; 85c. was mentioned as the cost of recent arrivals.

GUARANA.—The main supplies are in rather strong hands, and some advance on the prevailing price of \$2.10 is expected to follow any improvement in demand.

HYDRASTIS.—Manufacturing grades are now offered at \$1.90 to \$1.95. In spite of the strong statistical position, the market is inclined to give way under easier offerings of small country lots. At the prices lately prevailing, manufacturers of proprietary medicines decline to operate freely, preferring to tap other sources of virtue for their preparations until prices ease off.

JALAP has been in fair demand, and the market for U.S.P. closed firm at 19c.

OPIMUM.—According to advices from primary sources, prospects for and against higher prices are fairly well matched, but meanwhile some little activity has developed on spot, and the drug has moved into a rather better position, with prices comparatively stable at \$4.45 to \$4.50 for cases, \$4.47½ and upwards for open parcels.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—American is dull and easy at \$1.60.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

ANISEED OIL has been affected by the heavy decline in raw material and the market has gradually weakened. Prices have fallen to 10m. to 10.50m. per kilo.

ANTIMONY.—Prices of crude have declined still further. Prompt is quoted at 38m., but even at this low level there is only a small demand.

BORAX AND BORIO ACID.—Increased demand is reported on all sides, and it is thought that this may eventually lead to higher prices, especially as this is also indicated by the tendency of raw material. Consumers would do well to cover freely.

CAMPHOR.—The market is firmer on the whole, but bells in second-hands are still obtainable at 460m. per 100 kilos. Japanese camphor ($\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tablets) is offered at 425m., and slabs at 460m. per 100 kilos. net. In well-informed circles it is thought that the Japanese will not lower the prices for crude before June-July, so as to enable buyers who contracted before April 1 to realise on the same terms as those who contracted with the new sellers.

CARNAUBA WAX.—In spite of higher quotations from Brazil the market has not become much firmer. Prices have fluctuated and are at present 210m. to 212.50m. per 100 kilos. for fatty-grey and sandy-grey ex wharf warehouse, and 230m. to 290m., according to quality, for the yellow varieties ex warehouse.

CITRIC ACID remains firm. Quotations for spot (Hamburg) acid and for delivery over 1908 are at 250m. per 100 kilos. It is generally thought that prices will not be maintained, but that they will decline again to a lower level. On the other hand, a French report states that the market is much firmer, and it would appear that the Minister of Finance has authorised the Banque d'Italie to make important advances to the citrate of lime producers in order to enable them to keep their stock intact and to await the renewal of demand from America.

ERGOT has been in fair demand at existing prices, and consequently the tendency is firmer at 170m. per 100 kilos. net from first-hands. Inferior (weevilly) ergot is not asked for, but is still obtainable at low prices—160m. to 162½m. per 100 kilos. net. Spanish ergot is in more request, 180m. per 100 kilos. having been paid for good quality. Offers from Russia continue to be very high, nothing being unobtainable below 200m. As America has so far bought very little, and as stocks over there must be very low, it would seem as though higher prices may be anticipated.

JAPANESE WAX is again lower. Spot (Hamburg) is quoted 100m. per 100 kilos. ex wharf warehouse, while for shipment offers of 91m. to 90m. per 100 kilos. c.i.f. are already in the market.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—The brisk demand meets with plentiful offers from Russia, which are chiefly confined to natural unpeeled root. Germany deals largely in this quality, and as there is little competition in good peeled, prices are well maintained, especially as Russia also maintains high quotations. Natural root is at present quoted at about 35m., and decorticated at about 50m. per 100 kilos.

LYCOPodium.—In spite of lower prices there is very little demand. This is probably due to the fact that America is not buying at present. Quotations for chest lycopodium are 3.50m., and in sacks 3.20m. per kilo. is quoted by importers.

MYRRH.—For some time several large parcels have been in the Hamburg market, but prices have only been slightly affected. Quotations for good sorts are well maintained.

QUILLAYA.—In consequence of the small demand a portion of the last consignment was sold under market value, but now neither spot nor shipment bark is obtainable at the lower quotations. At present prices range from 57.50m. to 58m. per 100 kilos. first cost, for whole bark, and from 61m. to 62m. for cut.

TIN OXIDE.—During the first half of April a good demand for the metal, especially to U.S.A., became apparent. Prices, barring one or two slight declines, gradually advanced. This also applies to tin preparations, including oxide, which is quoted by the convention at 310m. per 100 kilos.

Turkey Opium.

In an informative report on the Smyrna opium market, the United States Consul states that the year 1907 was not a good one for the Smyrna merchants. To begin with there was a shortage of about 5,000 baskets as compared with 1906. Then, again, they thought the market might be controlled somewhat by buying up foreign opium at high prices. But European buyers were slow to respond, with the result that Smyrna merchants were compelled to sell at the old figures with a considerable marginal loss on what they had purchased abroad. Some say that 60,000l. to 70,000l. was lost in this way. At present most of the 1907 crop in Smyrna still remains unsold, but many merchants still hope to dispose of last year's crop on a favourable basis, because (according to the information given to the Consul) the outlook for 1908 is not good, while there is little stock on hand in Constantinople,

Salonica, London, and New York. The Consul gives statistics of the yield and prices, showing how the latter are influenced by various conditions, chief among which is the quantity left over from last season, whether London has been able to dispose of its stock, and the extent of the American demand.

The New British Patent Law.

The new British patent regulations appear to be finding favour elsewhere, for of late there has been a movement in the United States in favour of legislation on similar lines. It is also stated that the German Government are taking steps with a view to an arrangement with the United States on the subject of patents, and the desirability of also concluding a treaty with Great Britain is advocated by the "Berliner Tageblatt." Germany has already agreements with Italy and Switzerland, whereby the penalty of withdrawal of protection from a patented article not made in the country in which it is sold is not enforced if the article comes from one of the countries which are parties to the treaty. The German patent law also requires that an article must, to a certain extent, be manufactured in the country if it is to enjoy the protection provided, but the "Tageblatt" declares that this provision is interpreted very liberally.

Ceylon Citronella Oil.

Mr. A. W. Winter, Pillagoda Valley, Baddegama, Ceylon, continuing the discussion on citronella oil in the "Times of Ceylon" (*C. & D.*, March 7, p. 381), fails to see why consumers will not pay a better price for a pure product, as they can adulterate the oil themselves, if necessary, and make it equal to ordinary market oil if that quality suits their purpose. He states that no amount of watching or lock-ups will prevent unscrupulous producers from adulterating their oil, as it can be done in the field, in transit, or in the still. Pure Mahapengiric oil, he says, will not pass Schimmel's test, nor will a mixture of this oil and *tena batu*.

Acetic Acid in Japan.

The Board of Trade are informed by the British Commercial Attaché at Yokohama that a law has recently been passed providing for the modification of the rates of Customs duty levied on acetic acid, acetate of lime, and acetone imported into Japan. The new duty on acetic acid is now 8.00 yen per 100 kin, acetate of lime 0.41 yen per 100 kin, and acetone 15.13 yen per 100 kin. Previously the duty on acetic acid was 5.60 yen per 100 kin. Acetate of lime and acetone were apparently dutiable at 20 per cent. *ad val.* under the head of "chemicals not specially enumerated."

Coca-leaves from Perak.

The Imperial Institute has examined a sample of coca-leaves from Perak Federated Malay States. They found them to be similar to the Java description, but rather browner than a good sample of the latter, while the percentage of total alkaloids was 0.64 per cent., being quite equal to the average amount found in commercial coca from other sources. Similar leaves, but of good green colour, realise 7½d. to 8d. per lb. on the London market.

Balata.

The exports of balata from Ciudad Bolivar during 1907 amounted to 1,456 tons, valued at 224,414l., against 1,232 tons, valued at 176,039l., in 1906. Last year the figures reached the highest total ever known in one year. The prospects of this industry, however, are not favourable for the future, as the consequences of the fatal system of felling the trees to obtain the gum are now beginning to be felt as the more accessible forests become exhausted. The season for 1908 has also set in very dry, and it is therefore probable that the balata shipments during the current year will show a decline. The Pará and Caura rubber shipments show an increase for 1907. The system followed in the Caura district for collecting rubber includes also the felling of the trees. Lately regulations have been issued by the Government forbidding this practice.

Lac-products in India.

A recent number of the "Indian Trade Journal" contains an article discussing the possibility of manufacturing lac-products in India, and suggests the desirability of an inquiry as to the facilities that exist for the manufacture of cheap spirit. It is pointed out that the chief lac-bearing country is also the country where the mahua-tree is abundant, and the mahua-flower is as cheap a spirit-base as any. Another possible source of cheap spirit-supply is the wood-spirit so largely made and used in America, and it is suggested that the manufacture of this might well be combined with that of acetone, for which there is a large demand at the eordite-factory. A third possible source might be found in the refuse of the sugar-factories now being rapidly extended in Bengal and elsewhere, and it is believed there is little doubt that India could in a short time become self-supplying in respect to industrial spirit, and could carry the manufacture of lac-products several stages further than is done at present, with much profit to the country.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

Gustate Therapy—Taste and Therapeutics.

SIR,—Mr. Balmanno Squire's letter on liquorice powder opens a most interesting question for pharmacists as well as physicians—namely, as to the methods by which we might evolve agreeable combinations of nauseous but useful drugs.

You have kept us well up to date as to the present position of the medicine-taking question—how, on the one hand, most modern physicians drop the use of drugs, and many drugs are growing obsolete, while, on the other hand, proprietary, palatable pharmaceuticals are more largely consumed than ever.

The question of flavouring agents for drugs is a rather more important one than a mere tickling of the palate; if you prescribe a drug for a sick person which induces nausea, the dose will simply not be repeated—either another man is called in or you must drop that drug to which you are inclined to pin your faith. With a view to getting information on certain aromatic or other adjuvants, I append the names of a few drugs which are commonly found to disagree with patients.

Among those of first importance is the whole phenazone group; in most patients who are really ill they produce persistent vomiting, and most of all when they seem to be most urgently required. This appears to be aggravated when they are prescribed with chlorodyne, and but little lessened when they are ordered with alkalies or aromatic spirit of ammonia. Now, those which are insoluble, as phenacetin and antifebrin, appear to have their nauseative action only delayed; I usually order them with tr. carnati-væ, syr. zingib., and spt. chlorof., but this combination often fails to keep them down. Bromides are another trouble; your bromide patient is generally the victim of alcoholic gastritis, and his stomach promptly rejects it. Aq. laurocerasi with sodii bicarb. often helps, but I think the article which will keep bromides in the rebellious stomach of a tippler is still to seek.

I will not touch on cascara. I know nothing better for aloes than liquorice, and for castor oil than Neligan's mixture—aromatic oils and liq. potasse. The cod-liver oil problem is almost solved.

For turpentine, I think nothing disguises the taste better than the old confection, terebinthine—honey and liquorice; but I am anxious to hear of a way of making iron palatable to young children—liq. ferri dialysatus and glycerin, with aromatic water, is as near as I can go.

We might also do for scammony and jalap what has been done for senna—render them palatable: I don't know how.

Yours faithfully,

Dublin, April 22. J. C. McWALTER, M.D., Ph.C.

Dispensing by Prescribers.

SIR.—The inquest on Benjamin Marks (reported in the *C. & D.* of April 18, p. 582) raises questions which deserve the consideration of all chemists and, at the same time, of our legislators. In the consideration of the sale and use of poisons and of legislation in this connection, the "safety of the public" is supposed to be the great consideration. If this is so, then the time has surely come when doctors

should be compelled to submit to regulations which every chemist has to comply with. If it is notorious that many a patient has been saved from death or injury by the careful eye of the chemist detecting the carelessness of the prescription writer—if it is a fact that many a doctor employs his wife, daughter, footman, page, or motorman to make up his medicines—then it is time the law stepped in. A chemist friend told me last week of a doctor's surgery which does not contain any scales of any kind and the only measure is a 4-oz. one. Comment on such a state of things is superfluous. The doctor cannot be said to be a master of pharmacy. His training in this respect is certainly bad enough, and personally I should not be averse to making him send to the chemist whenever a poisonous prescription is required. In any case, if he does not make it up himself, a qualified assistant should be employed. Another point is: Should doctors ever be coroners? Their treatment of the chemist or the unregistered man—be he herbalist or drug-store proprietor—is well known. There are also instances of leniency towards their own profession. Neither severity nor leniency is called for. Justice alone is demanded, and the man with a bias cannot dispense it. Why not restrict the office of coroner to the legal profession?

Yours truly,

JUSTITIA. (177/36.)

Is the Retail Trade Done?

SIR,—I hope not, for I have three-quarters of my savings in it; but I think "Tom Willing" has happened on a lucky pitch and is also lucky in having a wife who can help him. He thinks my ideas of stock one-sided, but admits the retailer has the wholesaler at a post's throw. Very well, then get terms from your wholesaler; buy in reasonably small quantities, but if you "fill up the cup" with the never-ending novelties then you have so much dead stock.

"Personality" is a great force, but what I disagree with is the personality which does duty for bookkeeping, stocktaking, shop price-list, recipe-book, etc. Hundreds of ointments, packed drugs, heavies, and oils an apprentice can sell. I don't believe in wasting my energies selling such items continually. There are many people each day who ask to see you, and many things which you must personally see to, but it cannot be proved that it pays to have a 2/-a-week man or owner to attend to all the hundreds of children who come for pen'orths with a penny (no more) in their fist. I have often seen men serving a pennyworth of glycerin in such a hurry to get at their best customer (who came in when they were half-way through) that they gave a big pen'orth, or (worse) a poor pen'orth, in their haste. Loss both ways. Many chemists who have altered their shops have provided an oil-counter separate, where such items may be served by an apprentice if they happen to be busy with good customers, and if separate measures for oils, turps, methylated spirit, etc., be provided, waste is reduced to a minimum—in fact, many apprentices (and even boys) are more careful over such items than the owner himself, who is, perhaps, impatient to get on with something else.

We have come, I think, to the time when we see we must alter the old ways. For the last twenty years we have blamed it all on "Jesse"; now it seems to be generally admitted we have much to learn from "Jesse" and that even bigger chemists are in every district and often alongside of "Jesse." That is half the battle; won after twenty years. The second half will not take so long; it will be all over for many a hundred men before we see that socialistic or tariff reform we now hear so much about. It is merely begging the question to say "things cannot be sold if not in stock"; we know that, but surely a 40/- weekly turnover does not need more than fifteen weeks' stock=600/- to allow a fair assortment; a company on this same turnover would have 300/-. But look at *C. & D.* Supplement "Businesses for Sale" section. I bet the average stock is more like 1,200/- for such a turnover; a company shop at 300/- has often a better assortment of sundries than an individual chemist with 600/-, because companies work on regular lines of saleable sizes and prices and they are not always confusing their men with fearsome and wonderful "new lines" bought from wheedling travellers, e.g., hat varnish: "Send me a gross assorted" = 24s.—all the colours

of Joseph's coat except black and blue, which sell best, of course; whereas 6s. will give you eighteen black, twelve blue, and six assorted.

Keep the stock by all means—buy tons if you can sell quickly; but the man who locks up his profits in stock will have no spare money for needed improvements, for heavier advertising, for accidents and sickness, for slump of trade, for buying up a competitor who wants to sell, for opening a branch, and so on, and he will have a very rough journey when the second half of the battle becomes really keen in his locality. The last fight was merely the companies and the chemists; the next one will be the companies, chemists, co-ops., and drug-stores.

Many drug-stores and many chemists have so little idea of expenses that they cut prices merely to have a "flutter" even if they become bankrupt; but while they last they impose the necessity for the same prices on the rest of us, and I am thoroughly convinced we cannot all survive on the present wage-earning capacity of the working man. Both sides of politicians tell us we are in for several lean years, therefore I repeat we must keep down not only our expenses but our stocks to the lowest possible working limit until we arrive again at the time when it will pay us better to put our surplus cash into stock rather than into any other form of investment. Capital you must have, for, with the broadening of the trade, it takes some cash now-days to provide containers for your stock which safeguard you against damp, dust, mice, and leakage, besides meeting under-cutting on a rising market. Under-cutting cannot last against high rents, rates and expenses, and rising markets; and he who attempts to follow suit without sufficient organisation to show him when to stop will simply go the way he deserves—in time. Examples of this in and outside the drug-trade are familiar to every live trader.

Some chemists (who do not possess it in any great degree) are always talking about their "personality"; it smacks of conceit to me, but of course I may be wrong. The fact is overlooked that the branch manager may also have a bit and make friends among the young men and marry one of the young women, and in any case he has always behind him 5,000l. to 50,000l. stock, all bought at bed-rock prices. One reason why chemists' branches are not always a conspicuous success and why many chemists tell me they are tired of branches is this—they open a branch, put in a man, and grudge him every bit of stock and advice. The modern young man knows better. One who has five or six shops in a big city laughed to me when the subject was mentioned: "Why have branches at all," he said, "if you are not to give yourself a margin of time to look after them?" Branches are a regrettable evil, I admit; and if a man has a big central shop doing 3,000l. a year he has little need to take on extra work. But if he has not that and he wants something bigger than the small "personality" shop which gives him a living and chains him to his counter, then branches he must have until wholesalers and makers alter their terms and give us lowest terms for smaller lots. It is a question in economics—the man with the one small shop trying to fight the man who has many shops and a huge central stock all bought at 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. less (or made in his own factories). A newspaper last week said:

The rise in modern football came when we learnt that eleven ordinary men working together were stronger in attack and defence than eleven brilliant men working individually.

That is our state to a nicety; we are all brilliant but all against each other.

Yours truly,

JAY MACK.

"Good Money in the Retail."

SIR,—In reply to "Sixty-four" I should say that the best thing an apprentice could do after having served his time as I indicated would be to have a year or two's experience in one or two London pharmacies, and then (provided he has money enough) set up for himself; which is no wild dream, because there is always an opening for the man who knows his business from top to bottom. Such a man can hold his own against drug-stores of all kinds, because people will find out that he knows his job. It is the fool who disdains to do any of his own work and buys all his preparations ready-made and ready-packed who stands in awe

of the drug-stores. Why? Because they can beat him on his own ground and buy the same stuff cheaper and sell it cheaper than he can. In these days it is not enough to buy with a guarantee from a stranger but to be able to personally guarantee the article sold; to be able to say "I made that myself and I know exactly what is in it. It is right, and it is better than you can get at the stores." I could multiply scores of instances in which customers of ours who tried the stores when they first opened came back to us, saying, "Oh, we got a lot more than you give us, but we had to put it down the drain." Even dealing with first-class drug-houses and paying first-class prices I cannot buy galenicals with the aroma and taste and quality of those I can make myself, and it says something for the quality of our stuff in that, although we have been in business thirty-five years, no official sample has ever been taken of our preparations. Let me give an instance of how an individual full of knowledge of his craft makes an impression. A customer came into the pharmacy and said: "You won't laugh at me, Mr. Relic, will you, but do you keep mace?" "Oh, yes, madam, we do." "Oh, I am so glad. I have been to — drug-stores and — drug-stores and — chemists and they all tell me there is no such thing." Another customer had been to four shops to obtain lenitive electuary—which was unknown! On another occasion our rival drug-stores sent across to borrow one of our enamel basins to make 6 oz. of ointment for a prescription. To conclude, the prospect I could offer a man who has graduated as I have described—is the choice of going into business in a town and fighting the stores by selling better stuff than they can, or if afraid to risk it to look about for a place (and there are many of them) where there are no stores and set up for himself there. Let him combine his scientific knowledge with business knowledge and not be afraid of making his own preparations and he will do well, because it will be Brains *v.* Ignorance. Cultivate your personality and work hard; don't wait for the travellers to fill you up with counter-adjuncts and galenicals. Pack and make them yourself, and you can be sure that whatever the stores send out yours is better—and what is more you know it is. There is good money yet and always will be in the retail for those who work for it.

Yours faithfully,

A RELIC OF THE PAST. (179/71.)

What is a Tun-dish?

SIR,—To ask the average Notts villager "What is a funnel?" would be as so much Greek to him. Ask him what is a tun-dish and he will understand your lingo. The terms are synonymous. Even though I hail from the adjoining county of Lincoln, I, too, was puzzled to know what a tun-dish was when I first landed here.

Yours faithfully,

Bingham, April 25.

CHAS. C. H. CADGE.

The Legislative Position.

SIR,—Nobody who knows the particulars connected with the present agitation for free trade in poisons doubts that the whole case has been got up by people directly interested in the sale of weed-killers and sheep-dips. It suits these people to say that chemists overcharge for poisons, and that farmers cannot get poisons easily; but in reality it is the whole system of poisons law in this country they are attacking, and the restraining effects of that system they are trying to get rid of. Undoubtedly our poisons laws have a restraining effect on the sale of poisons, but that is exactly what they are for. It would be disastrous if unqualified men were to flood the country with poisons, as they have already flooded it with quack medicines, for instance. These agitators have already proved their interest in the farmer by forcing him, through legislation, to use their preparations, and, if they succeed in getting free trade in poisons, I have no doubt they will force him to pay a higher price than chemists charge now. I would not have believed it possible that a reactionary, dangerous movement like this could have been carried so far in this country if I had not seen it. It is not only evidence of the fact that we have no statesmen of ability now, but it is evidence that the sound moral principles on which British legislation has ever been based are seriously undermined. We chemists are really less interested in this movement as

chemists than we are as members of the community. As chemists, we sell a packet of sheep-dip, costing us 10½d., for 11d. or 1s., and we care little whether we sell it or not; as members of the general community, we are just as likely to be poisoned, accidentally or otherwise, as other people if poisons are carted all over the country anyhow by any clothopper who likes to go for them to a man as ignorant and as careless as himself. If we object more to this than do other classes of the community, it is because we know more. It is not because farmers cannot get poisons, but because chemists will not push the sale of them, that manufacturers wish general merchants to take them up. For Parliamentary purposes it is stated that poisons will be sent out in sealed packets and stored by ironmongers and seedsmen in small towns where there are no chemists. In reality, where there is no chemist there is neither seedsman nor ironmonger. I could mention several towns in Scotland which have two or three chemists, but not one seedsman, and not one man who is an ironmonger without being also a provision dealer. In villages where chemists are not easily available, poisons will, of course, be stored by general merchants. One can easily see the danger of this. I have a 1-per-cent. solution of arsenic, locked in a poisons-cupboard by Act of Parliament, in a shop in which no general provisions are stored. A general merchant has a drum of concentrated solution of arsenic, sealed at the top and dribbling out at a "bash" in the bottom, sitting between a bag of sugar and a couple of bags of flour, in a broken down shed dignified with the name of store—also by Act of Parliament. Anybody who has seen a general merchant's shop in a district where there is no chemist will easily recognise this picture. If we once set up a system of this kind no legislative restrictions, imposed on people who have neither the experience nor the convenience to enable them to carry out regulations, will save the public from great danger. Nine-tenths of the chemists in business care nothing about agricultural poisons; but to allow legislation of this kind to pass without the most insistent protest on our part would be to do less than our duty. Even if we got, on our side, a curriculum and titles, we have no moral right to barter away the public safety, with which we are in a measure entrusted. We at least understand how the two Committees have been engineered, and how the evidence was got up, and it is our clear duty not to leave the public safety at the mercy of what can only, in the very mildest terms possible, be called "tactics." I might prefix an adjective to the word "tactics" from a large selection available, but I refrain. Only one representative from the Pharmaceutical Society has been allowed to sit on each of these Committees. The others have been men who have no expert knowledge of the case. Mr. Walter Hills drew up a minority report, however, and doubtless Mr. Idris will do the same. I would suggest that both these reports be sent to every member of Parliament, with a note stating that pharmacy has uttered its protest all along, as loudly as it could, against free trade in poisons, and that it is backed by the coroners of England and the medical profession generally in this protest. If Parliament still persists in carrying through a measure like this, it will be doing what is not done in any other civilised country. It must be remembered that this would not only sweep away the safeguards found in the Pharmacy Acts, but it would sweep away the special laws relating to arsenic—laws passed on account of the fact that arsenic can be used for criminal purposes with more safety than any other poison. Almost any man might be poisoned with arsenic without any suspicion being aroused. The suggestions of these dealers in poisons are monstrous, and unless we can awaken Parliament to the tremendous dangers connected with them, great evil is inevitable.

Dumfries, April 27.

JAMES REID.

Belladonna-seeds.

Mr. F. H. Alcock, of Birmingham, asks us to state that he has no more belladonna-seeds, the stock having been exhausted a fortnight ago. He is still receiving daily applications for them, and this notice is intended to stem the tide of applications.

[We have still some letters and replies to correspondents in type, which we hope to dispose of next week.—EDITOR.]

Dispensing Notes.

Boric Acid and Potassium Chlorate.

SIR,—I have dispensed pulv. potas. chlor. and pulv. acid. boric in dry state several times, and have invariably detected an odour of chlorine. Would not acid boric act on potas. chlor. as do other acids? If not, why not?

Yours truly,

Cheltenham.

S. I. ROBINSON.

[The result differs from our experience. Perhaps our correspondent will look further into the matter and contribute his results. It should be an easy matter to measure the amount of chlorine or chlorine compounds liberated.]

A Bad Lotion.

SIR,—How should the following be dispensed?—

Liq. plumbi subacet.	...	...	...	3ij.
Glycerini	...	...	...	3iij.
Ol. ricini	...	...	...	3ij.
Spt. vini meth.	...	...	...	3ij.
Aq. rose	...	...	...	3iij.
Liq. calcis ad	...	...	...	3vij.

The lotion as directed.

[This is an unworkable combination. Lime soap and probably some lead soap are formed, which are insoluble and immiscible in water. The prescriber should have a suggestion made to him to delete the oil, which seems the least important of the constituents.]

Iron-phosphate Mixture.

SIR,—What action goes on in the following prescription?—

Potass. bromidi	...	...	...	3ij.
Tr. ferri perchlor.	...	...	...	3j.
Tr. nucis vom.	...	...	...	3ij.
Acid. phosph. dil.	...	...	...	3j.
Aquam ad	...	...	...	3viij.

When freshly made it is almost quite clear. On standing a day or two a precipitate (white) forms and becomes thicker and thicker, and all collects at the bottom of the bottle. Can it be prevented?

Yours truly,

UROTOPUS. (175/36.)

[The precipitate is no doubt phosphate of iron. It is common to such mixtures, and generally takes a day or two to show. We have not so far obtained a "settled" precipitate with your mixture. At the end of three days, however, it looks faintly cloudy. If you used tap-water it might account for the difference. Several prescriptions of the same nature are discussed in the "Art of Dispensing."]

Bismuth Mixture Deposit.

SIR,—I do not altogether understand Mr. Robinson's first dispensing difficulty nor your explanation of it (*C. & D.*, April 25, p. 655). I have made up the mixture (1 oz.) in proportionate quantities, and allowed to stand for twenty-four hours, and then get a very slight deposit, which I take to be bismuth carbonate due to gradual reaction of liq. bismuthi on sodii bicarb., especially as you say the deposit is more with tap-water. I used distilled water. I fail to see how chloroform can be classified as a precipitate.

Yours faithfully,

Gillingham.

FREDR. A. STOOKE.

Writing later Mr. Stooke says: "On examining the solution two days later there was a very fair precipitate, which on being filtered out and washed gave the reactions for bismuth. I assume the acid radicle to be a carbonate, as the precipitate dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid with effervescence, but not sufficient gas was obtained to turn lime-water milky. I may add that the precipitate had evidently taken up the colouring matter of the cardamoms, as it was pink, while the filtrate was practically colourless."

[The precipitation of chloroform in mixtures containing tr. chloroformi co. was a common experience when the tincture was official, and that was one reason why it was deleted from the British Pharmacopoeia. The precipitation of bismuth carbonate depends upon the amount of alkaline citrate in the solution. It is obtained with some, and not with others.]

Legal Queries.

For concise statements respecting various Acts which affect directly or indirectly the Chemical and Drug Trades, see the "*C. & D. Diary*," 1908, p. 450; Stamped Medicine Law, p. 435; Pharmacy and Poisons Law, p. 448; and Patents Law, p. 442.

Apprentice (180/39) has not sent his name and address, but there was no need for him to write, as the information he requires is given in the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 459.

Inquirer (178/45).—The sale of a dilute acetic acid as "table vinegar" would be an infringement of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, because it is not vinegar in the proper sense of the term. You may, however, call it "wood vinegar."

Zeith (176/22).—A father died intestate many years ago leaving a business practically bankrupt. A son put money in the business, and has conducted it since, paying the widow and a brother weekly sums out of the profits. The question now arises to whom does the business belong? [We think after this lapse of time, and having regard to the fact that the name of the business was at the time changed, it would be held that the son had purchased the business from the widow, and that the money he put into the business was the purchase-money.]

Doubtful (182/13).—(1) We cannot add to what the Secretary of the Board of Inland Revenue says in regard to the sale of spirituous medicines, except that it is the sale of sweet spirit of nitre which has recently been objected to. (2) A spirit-retailer's licence is required by those not exempted by the 1743 Act. (3) There is no licence of the kind which you indicate. (4) The entire drugs exemption has no relation to this matter. The terms of the spirituous-medicine exemption are given in our *Diary*, p. 225, and the Secretary of the Board of Inland Revenue has stated that the Board regards this as referring to "registered chemists and druggists." We may, however, add that the Board is not likely to institute proceedings against any retailer without giving full opportunity of desisting from the practice which is considered illegal. That is how the matter stands at present.

P. G. (179/44).—(1) No stamp-fee is required for the sale of hair-preparations unless they are recommended for diseases of the scalp. (2) It is legal to trade as a company without registration if the number of persons so trading is twenty or less.

Booco (184/4).—See reply to another correspondent on the same subject. You will find a formula for a spirit-of-nitre substitute in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 764.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months. A preliminary condition for reporting on samples submitted is that all particulars as to source and uses are given to us.

O Tempora! O Mores! (154/72).—We thank you for the cutting. The public are not misled by such statements as "get it from a good reliable chemist, or as likely as not something will be substituted, being cheaper." Most people believe, and are right in believing, that *their* chemist is a reliable man. We daresay you find this to be the case in India as well as at home.

Urotropus (181/57).—There is no permanent hair-dye. The person with red hair who desires to have it darker should use a suitable shade of organic dye, such as Laurence's.

J. R. R. (168/52).—CHESHIRE RED BOTTLE.—The following is the label referred to in the *C. & D.*, March 14, p. 433:

THE FAMOUS CHESHIRE BOTTLE.

The properties and doses of this highly prized medicine are as follows:

For a Cow Blown or Horcn.—Two wineglassfuls in a pint of mint-tea, hot.

Red Water or Black.—Two wineglassfuls in a pint of warm milk or whey.

Bloody Urine.—Two wineglassfuls in a pint of linseed oil.

Diarrhœa or Scouring.—Three wineglassfuls in a pint of milk, previously boiled with a little flour.

Fellon Cold or Influenza.—Three wineglassfuls in a pint of warm treacle-water.

Colic or Gripes in Cow or Horse.—Quarter-pint in a pint of hot water with a wineglassful of turpentine, rubbing the loins with same.

Garget or Downfall (Gorgle) in Udder.—Apply the Cheshire bottle warm.

Milk-fever.—A quartor-pint with 1 oz. of alum in a quart of barley-water.

Diarrhœa or Dysentery (Gurr) in Calves.—A large tablespoonful (first dose) with 1 oz. of castor oil in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk; second dose, in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk, to which $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of chalk has been added.

P. W. (168/53).—The new syllabus and regulations for the Spectacle-makers' Company's examinations can be had on applying to Colonel T. Davies Sewell, Clerk of the Company, 11 Temple House, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.

W. E. B. (161/27).—OINTMENT FOR CRACKED HEELS IN HORSES. This is rather a complex ointment, but would be represented by the following:

Zinci oxidi	...	...	...	4 oz.
Sulphur. sub.	...	...	...	2 oz.
Pulv. aluminis	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Terebene	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Lanoline	...	...	...	8 oz.
Vaseline	...	...	...	8 oz.

Mix by rubbing the melted fats with the powders and adding the terebene when nearly cold.

B. H. (150/51).—CONDITION-POWDER FOR CATTLE.—The ingredients of this powder show it to be what is usually called a cattle spice or food. A similar preparation can be obtained from the following formula:

Ground locust bean	...	...	5 lb.
Lentil meal	...	...	5 lb.
Linseed cake	...	...	5 lb.
Fenugreek	...	...	2 oz.
Aniseed	...	...	4 oz.
Cumin	...	...	1 oz.

Mix together.

S. S. H. (169/24).—BOOKS ON DENTISTRY.—Refer to the bibliography in *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*, 1906, p. 504.

J. D. B. (169/10).—FURNITURE-CREAM.—The following recipe from "Pharmaceutical Formulas" gives a good polish and has not the tendency to show finger-marks. It should be remembered that the last-mentioned property is often due to the lack of energy with which the polish is treated after it has been applied, although the proportion of the ingredients is an important factor:

Yellow soap	...	...	6 oz.
Potassium carbonate	...	...	1 oz.
Water	...	...	3 pints

Dissolve by heat.

Resin	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Yellow wax	...	...	8 oz.
White wax	...	...	4 oz.
Spirit of turpentine	...	...	30 oz.

Powder the resin and shred the waxes, and leave with the turpentine over night. In the morning stand the vessel in hot water, and when the waxes are melted pour in the soap solution, briskly stirring all the time.

Sperans (163/51).—PARAFFIN CORKS.—The corks of the bottles which contain museum specimens preserved in spirit can be rendered impervious by treatment with paraffin wax. To impregnate corks with paraffin wax the corks are heated in an apparatus from which the air can be exhausted, and when a good vacuum has been created, melted paraffin wax is admitted. The wax having been allowed to soak into the corks, the latter are lifted out and drained from the hot wax.

J. R. (169/45).—PAINTING GOLF-BALLS.—A white-lead paint containing some varnish is used for painting golf-balls. The balls are held during the process in special tongs.

W. J. G. (155/4).—We note what you say regarding the extract of malt in the cough-mixture. It is possible, however, that the deposit in the second batch of the extract was due to its superior activity, so that we are not inclined to come to the same conclusions as you have done without further investigation.

M. G. S. (162/57).—We cannot identify the powder you send. It has all the characters of a natural ferruginous earth, and if it were not such a harsh powder we should have taken it for rottenstone.

H. C. G. (162/3).—CASCARA-JELLY.—We have not a working recipe for this, but we understand that the process is something like the following: A solution of agar-agar is made by heating agar-agar 1 part, water 75 parts on a water-bath, and neutralising the product with sufficient sodium bicarbonate. When the mixture has cooled somewhat 25 parts of syrupus cascarae aromaticus is added, and after gently stirring to mix the preparation is poured into glass-jars to set. In place of the official cascara syrup a more concentrated preparation may be used or one of the better-flavoured elixirs. The bitterless extract may be employed, and of the various flavours that have been suggested the most successful are orange, anise, coriander, cassia, and liquorice.

S. A. R. (Charkaman) (179/73).—We do not undertake the assaying of minerals.

A. G. & S. (156/22).—We cannot identify the maker of the laxative lozenge, but several varieties of this kind of lozenge are made by lozenge houses who advertise in the *C. & D.*

H. G. (175/5).—REMOVING TOMATO-LEAF STAINS.—In somewhat analogous circumstances potassium metasilphite and vinegar separately applied have been found effectual in removing stains. We have no opportunity of trying it on the stains caused by working with tomato-plants.

W. G. (175/48).—ICE-CREAM POWDER.—The following was given in the *C. & D.*, July 1, 1905, p. 29:

Powdered starch ...	...	1 oz.
Powdered sugar ...	...	1 oz.
Azo-orange dye ...	...	a sufficiency
Essence of almonds ...	...	10 minims
Essence of vanilla ...	...	10 minims

The directions are: Mix with a pint of milk, bring just to the boiling-point to thicken the starch, allow to get cold, and put the cream into a freezer.

There are various modifications of the above general formula, such as the addition of a small proportion of powdered gelatin. Another idea is to mix a little raw corn-flour with the cold cream before putting it into the freezer. This is done to make the product whiter.

H. H. (161/11).—**PALE OIL.**—This is apparently sulphated oil, which is prepared by the action of sulphuric acid (1 part) on castor oil (2 parts), allowing the reaction to take place for twenty-four hours. The mixture is then washed with a strong solution of common salt to free it from excess of acid, and finally neutralised with caustic soda. The product goes by the name of Turkey-red oil, soluble oil, alizarin oil, and is much used in the dyeing and textile industries.

Lack (Brussels) (157/4).—**BREWERS' PITCH** for lining casks.—We make this out to be a mixture of shellac ($\frac{4}{5}$), rosin ($\frac{1}{5}$), and palm-wax ($\frac{1}{5}$), the suggested proportion of the ingredients being indicated in brackets. It is important, in making cask-lining compositions, to avoid introducing fats, fatty oils, rosin oil, or paraffin, as these ingredients may flavour the liquid in the cask. Some modern methods require the use of paraffin wax, but specially devised plant is employed to force the melted wax into the pores of the wood.

Research (163/30).—**OLD LONDON DIRECTORIES.**—We are not acquainted with any compilation of the names of early chemists and perfumers of London. Such a list could be prepared from old directories and would be made approximately accurate by checking one directory with another. The first London directory was published in 1677, but as it does not give the trades of the persons mentioned it would be of little use for your purpose. The first edition of the present Post-Office Directory was published in 1732, and from that time there were at least two publishers of directories of London in each year.

H. J. (177/16).—**DANDRUFF-CURE.**—We do not think that you will find sodium sulphite the same, therapeutically, as sulphur when used as a dandruff cure. This is, however, one of those cases where a trial could be made with a chance of success. The alternative lotion you submit is still disagreeably greasy, which property, we gather, you wish to avoid.

F. M. (152/22).—The HAIR-SPRAY is a spirituous solution which could be imitated by diluting a floral extract, such as white rose, with proof spirit. We have not succeeded in detecting any of the usual hair stimulants or tonics.

A. H. (179/61).—THE TREATMENT FOR TAPEWORM which has been tried in the case you mention is recognised as the best, and is seldom unsuccessful. We would suggest the following modification of it: Let no meat be taken for two or three days, the food to consist of milk puddings, bread and butter, and jellies, the last meal to be taken at 5 P.M. At four on the following morning give $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of magnes. sulph. in about 4 oz. of warm water, and at 9 A.M. give 1 drachm of ext. filicis liq. in emulsion. If this does not cause the expulsion of the worm in two hours, give another drachm, nothing but beef-tea being taken in the meantime. If a copious evacuation of the bowels is not produced before evening, give $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of castor oil. If this treatment is not effective, we can only suggest repeating it at intervals, to be determined by the strength of the patient, 10 minims of tr. ferri perchlor. being given three times a day. The patient should remain in bed after the male fern is given.

Kink (176/61).—**COMMERCE OF DRUGS.**—If you turn up the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 249, you will find under "Drugs" references to a series of articles that have been published in the *Diaries* on this subject (see especially the 1891 and 1901 *Diaries*). You should also read the Commercial and Produce Notes that have appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST during the past two or three years; also the articles on specific drugs that appear from time to time.

Apprentice (176/68).—You will get all information in regard to "How to Become an Analytical Chemist" in the last Educational Number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, published on August 10, 1907.

D. A. D. (178/53).—The specimen of pathological matter from a heifer-calf suffering from bowel trouble is simply the mucous or internal lining of the intestines always seen more or less in constipation. Should the heifer be still alive, give her aperient or laxative medicine until such time as the bowels work naturally, but on no account give strong cathartic doses, as the animal is not in a fit state to stand them. A suitable aperient is—

Ol. lini ...	...	...	...	...	3x.
Calomel ...	...	...	...	...	5j.

Repeat if required. Enemas of warm water or linseed oil will also give relief.

C. H. C. F. (253/33).—(1) **CASTOR-OIL EMULSION** (1 in 2).—This concentration is not practicable, as the product is too thick. The *mistura olei ricini* of the Pharmacopœia gives a reasonable dilution, and the liquid is not difficult to drink. Some dispensers use powdered gum acacia 300 grains in place of mucilage of acacia $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (2) "**C. H. C. F.**" also asks what is "savage," an ingredient in a condition-powder recipe? We shall be glad to receive suggestions.

F. W. D. (British Columbia) (170/52).—**STRAW-HAT DYES.**—See *C. & D.*, April 11, p. 579. Spirit-soluble aniline dyes are required.

J. R. (170/71).—We cannot hope to get any nearer to the pine odour of the ointment, but suggest the addition of a little sanitas oil to the pine-oil mixture you have tried.

Ion (173/72).—The confusion between cresylic acid (cresol) and carbolic acid (phenol) arises from the fact that crude carbolic acid is a mixture of varying proportions of phenol, cresol, rosolic acid, naphthalene, etc. Such a mixture is known as cresylic acid or liquid carbolic acid. Carbolic acid such as is required by the Pharmacopœia is free from cresol. The method of testing crude carbolic acid for the percentage of phenols is to shake the acid with twice its volume of a 10-per-cent. solution of caustic soda and allow the oily and aqueous layers to separate. The phenols can then be thrown out of the aqueous solution by the addition of hydrochloric acid. In regard to the cresols, refer to an article in the *C. & D.*, August 31, p. 374.

H. B. (174/74).—**BOOKS ON ANATOMY.**—The standard work on this subject is Gray's "Anatomy" (36s.); but probably a small book would suit your purpose. We suggest one of the following: Brown's "Aids to Anatomy" (2s. 6d.); Yonge's "Aids to Surgical Anatomy" (2s. 6d.); or Bundy's "Text-book of Anatomy for Nurses" (7s. 6d.).

Xenophon (174/52).—The glasses of a compound field-lens are cemented together by means of Canada balsam. After carefully heating the lens it is usually quite easy to slide the segments of the lens apart. The balsam is soluble in spirit, ether, and turpentine, but the difficulty is to get the solvent in contact with the very thin layer of balsam between two glasses.

Oleum (171/23).—**COD-LIVER-OIL CATTLE CONDIMENT.**—We have no formula for this, but understand that the proportion of cod-liver oil is not large, and that the cod-liver oil is mixed with linseed oil to preserve it from oxidation, before being added to the meal which forms the basis of such preparations.

W. C. M. (169/11).—**ROUP-POWDER FOR FOWLS:**

Potassium nitrate ...	...	...	1 oz.
Powdered cubebs ...	...	...	1 oz.
Linseed meal ...	...	...	10 oz.
Powdered liquorice ...	...	...	4 oz.

Mix.

For use a tablespoonful is distributed among the food for ten fowls.

H. C. (176/14).—**OINTMENT FOR SYCOSIS:**

Ung. hydrarg. nit. ...	...	...	3j.
Ung. zinci ...	...	...	3i.

Misce.

Other suitable applications are copper-oleate ointment (10-per-cent.) and an ointment containing sulphur, white precipitate and salicylic acid. An outline of the treatment of sycosis is given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

A BUDDHIST MONK, who has come to Great Britain to make converts, is said to have been born in South London, and served his apprenticeship as a chemist. He went out to India to be cured of asthma, and five years ago he founded a Buddhist monastery.

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1903.

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Advertisers are desired to take note that the advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Required, Exchange Column, &c., belong to the **PREPAID CLASSES**, and to ensure the due insertion of the announcements the remittances must accompany the instructions. A great amount of unnecessary correspondence is occasioned by the non-observance of this regulation, and the Publisher hopes that the advertisers will assist in the quick preparation and despatch of the Supplement by strictly observing this rule.

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3. BANKS OF THE THAMES.—Medium-class trade; Retail and Dispensing; returns present rate about £500, increasing; rent £45; 21 years' lease from 1906; early sale desired; price £275, or offer would be entertained.

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5. LONDON, S.W.—Retail and Dispensing Business; well situated in close proximity to busy railway station; returns under manager £110; unlimited scope for extended trade; look-up pharmacy; price £110, or partnership terms could be arranged.

6. LONDON, N.W.—Old-established Business; Retail and Dispensing; returns £500 yearly; *net profit* about £250; well-fitted shop; rent £65; price £650, estimated value of stock and fixtures.

7. LONDON (Northern Suburb).—Family Retail and Dispensing Business; established 15 years; returns £1,100; *net profit* £315; roomy shop, fitted in mahogany; rent £50, held on lease; lease and goodwill £100; stock and fixtures at valuation.

8.—MIDLANDS (Cathedral City).—Old-established Business, Retail and Dispensing; returns last year about £1,300, and yielding a *net profit* of £350; position unique; terms, lease and goodwill £360; stock and fixtures at valuation.

9.—HOME COUNTY.—Mixed Business; capably situated in good-class town; returns between £2,000 and £2,500; roomy shop, with residence attached; rent £60, held on lease; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures and sum for goodwill to be arranged.

10.—HANTS.—Retail, Dispensing, Optical, and Photographic; returns between £850 and £900 per annum; *profit (net)* £225; well-appointed shop, with good house attached; private entrance; 21 years' lease; terms, lease and goodwill £150, stock and fixtures at valuation.

11.—DORSET.—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £700 yearly, all good profitable trading; 10-roomed house; private entrance; rent £45, held on long lease; offer wanted.

12.—LINCOLNSHIRE (Market Town).—Ready-money business; Agricultural, Prescribing, Photographic, and Medicine Chests; returns under manager £1,400; *gross profit* £470; handsomely fitted shop, fully stocked; terms, simply the valuation of stock and fixtures.

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YORKS.—Middle-class and working-class Cash Retail; good house and shop; very old-established; returns £1,050; price £250; a bargain.

YORKS.—Light middle-class Retail, Dispensing, and own preparations; good house and nice shop in a busy seaside resort; very profitable; returns £675; price £550.

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LANCS.—Light Retail, Prescribing, and splendid own Proprietaries; Cash trade; no keen cutting; shop is large and splendidly fitted, and the finest position in the town; returns last year £1,360; price, stock and fixtures at valuation, about £850.

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LANCS.—Good middle-class Retail with Photographic and Wines returns nearly £2,000; net profit £400; old-established; very low rent; stock and fixtures at valuation, about £1,200.

LANCS.—Light Retail, Photographic, and Optics; no Patent stocked; returns £800; net profit £250; rent £40; stock and fixtures at valuation (£600); can be reduced.

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14.—**SOUTH-WEST COAST.**—Good-class Light Retail, Dispensing and Prescribing Business in small seaside town; returns £620; net profit about £200; good house; modern-fitted shop, well stocked; price £25 and valuation.

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LONDON, N.—Good genuine Retail Business for Sale in populous London suburb; returns £700; net profit £200; large double-fronted, well-fitted shop, fully stocked; good house with back entrance; good reason for sale; price £300, or nearest reasonable offer. 276/3, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Chance of a lifetime; owner must go abroad through health; the first reasonable offer accepted for a business well stocked and fitted in main road; rent £80, upper part let off £55; doing £15 to £20 weekly; bargain. 276/14, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Main thoroughfare, near City and West End; good-class Retail and Prescribing; handsome double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; returns £450, net £190; scope for increase; profitable trade; few patents; long lease; living accommodation; present owner 10 years; exceptional opening Dentistry; low price £200, or valuation. "Cremor" (276/31), Office of this Paper.

LONDON (popular Residential District).—Superior Retail, Dispensing, Photographic Business; elegantly fitted and well stocked pharmacy; low rent; part will let; excellent position; main street; anyone desiring a highly successful business yielding £4 weekly net (smart shop and nice house) should see this; references preferred; no agents; valuation terms arranged. "Menthol" (277/24), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Genuine high-class Dispensing Business in the West-end; established nearly a century; has twice changed hands in that period, owing to deaths in each case; good reasons for disposal; returns about £1,500; no agents need apply; suit 2 young men with best-class experience; long lease. Apply, with banker's references, 273/33, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

(continued.)

MANCHESTER District.—Old-established Cash Retail, with Wine and Spirit Licence, in busy manufacturing town; compact shop, well stocked and nicely fitted; good roomy house; returns £630, steadily increasing; owner taking partnership in larger concern will accept low price to effect quick sale. Apply, "Statim" (270/33), Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Genuine Business, old established, in best position in busy growing town; centre of a district of 200,000 inhabitants; average returns £1,600; long lease, and part of premises let off; double-windowed shop, with extensive frontage to main street; large Optical Prescription connection; Optics a speciality. Apply, "Apex," c/o Hearn, Squire & Francis, 38 Southwark Street, S.E.

MIDLANDS.—Small Retail and Prescribing in market town; main road; very profitable; £170, or offer. 271/37, Office of this Paper.

SCOTLAND.—Retail and Prescribing Business, with good Specialities, and Agricultural connection, for Sale; good house and stores, garden; opening for Dentistry. Full particulars from "Country" (273/24), Office of this Paper.

SOUTH COAST.—Old-established Business for Disposal; Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing, in fashionable seaside town; returns under management £550; nicely fitted, well stocked; good opening for Photography; no reasonable offer refused to effect an immediate sale. Apply, "Sulphonal" (277/17), Office of this Paper.

SOUTH HANTS.—General Retail and Photographic; returns about £700; good house; main street; owner retiring; price £500, or offer. Apply, "South" (272/38), Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—Progressive General Retail Business; cash trade; industrial town; a little Photographic; good sound business, and no old unsaleable stock; closed on Sundays; weekly half-holiday; will accept moderate price for quick sale; returns £1,000; owner intending to emigrate. Apply, 274/29, Office of this Paper.

SUSSEX (Market Town).—Good-class, old-established Business, returning between £500 and £600; shop well fitted and stocked; owner offers the above at a low price for cash to an immediate purchaser; owner retiring. Address, "Zeta" (273/12), Office of this Paper.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Small Branch Retail for Sale (unopposed) in the centre of a large working-class district; nearest Chemist about a mile; good chance for qualified or unqualified man; rent, for shop and dwelling over, £25 per annum; price, as a going concern, £50, or near offer. Apply, Brackett & Sons, 27 High Street, Tunbridge Wells.

YORKSHIRE (Cathedral City).—Well-recommended Business, offering plenty of scope; very old-established Prescribing and Agricultural; considerable amount of Dental work; price asked for quick sale £200. Address, "Retiring," Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham.

YORKSHIRE (prosperous manufacturing town).—Good Cash Family Business for Disposal; returns £750; profitable specialities; handsome, well-fitted shop; full Wine Licence; convenient house; rent £38 10s.; good opening for Optics; price, valuation only, about £400. Apply Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., Leeds.

A BARGAIN Seldom Met With.—Genuine, old-established, up-to-date; North London; good house; returns under manager £900; exceptional profit; must sell; very low price for cash. Full particulars (no agents), "Menth. Pip.," 148 King Edward Road, London, N.E.

AN exceptional opportunity occurs of purchasing medium-class Light Retail, 12 miles from London; rapidly growing neighbourhood; vendor having accepted partnership in large business wishes to Sell immediately; returns nearly £500; price £200, or near offer. 273/22, Office of this Paper.

BARGAIN to an early purchaser; established Light Retail, with Wine Licence attached; capable of extension; good house; low rent; lease. Apply, "P.," 23 Stacey Road, Roath, Cardiff.

BRANCH: London suburb; too far away from head depot for personal supervision; low rent; neglected, under managers; good scope for extended trade; comfortable house; situate in main road; low price. Apply, "Magda" (273/203), Office of this Paper.

CASH Drug-stores near Shepherd's Bush; working neighbourhood; over 10 years same hands; capable of great increase; rent £40; lease, shop and 6 rooms, all at, £150. "W. K." (272/20), Office of this Paper.

FOR EARLY DISPOSAL.—First-class suburban Retail and Dispensing Business; well fitted and fully stocked shop; good house; moderate rent; lease 15 years to run; returns exceeding £1,300; price £1,150. For further particulars apply "Chemist" (276/10), Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale, a Provincial College of Pharmacy, in a healthy, flourishing condition; the advertiser's reason for sale will be found satisfactory; this is an excellent opportunity for a vigorous and energetic man. Apply to "Educator" (147/10), Office of this Paper.

GENUINE Business; well established many years; fine position; S.W. suburb; returns might easily be increased; no side-lines; full prices; good reasons for leaving; low price cash. Apply 276/6, Office of this Paper.

GRAND Opportunity.—Owner retiring after over 40 years' business; long lease; low rent; best position in busy growing town near London; splendidly fitted, stock, and all as a going concern; accept low price on terms. Full particulars of "Genuine" (277/21), Office of this Paper.

GENUINE Retail and Prescribing Business in busy Yorkshire town; returns £370 under manager, could be greatly increased; good profits; price £200, or near offer. Hart, Chemist, 3 Cemetery Road, Doncaster.

IN Bankruptcy, *re* G. J. Walker, 7 Guildhall Street, Lincoln. Chemist and Druggist.—For Sale, as a going concern, the Stock-in-trade, Fixtures, etc., at valuation. For further particulars apply to G. W. Sparrow (Sparrow & Thomas), 11 Bowling Green Street, Leicester, Incorporated Accountant, Trustee.

REAL bargain; sacrifice for immediate sale for pressing family reasons; live Drug-store; busy central London, near several stations; very profitable; Prescribing, Dental, and Rubber goods; magnificent window; good house, private entrance, long lease; £12 to £14 cash weekly under manager; proprietor increases at once; net cash price £260. 276/21, Office of this Paper.

RETAIL and Prescribing Business; situated on South Coast; working-class neighbourhood; returns £7 to £8 weekly, all ready cash; could be greatly increased; rent, rates, etc., under £40; suit beginner; price £150 for immediate purchase; must sell. Apply "Coast" (272/2), Office of this Paper.

TWO Chemists.—For immediate Sale, a Family Drug Business in North-West Lancashire; takings about £500 per annum, steadily improving; rent £25; good house connected with business premises; price required, £250. Apply, "Quinine," c/o Evans Sons Lesclier & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool.

£30.—A good growing concern, including stock and fixtures; S.E. district of London; busy thoroughfare; part could be let off to a Doctor or Dentist; low rent, inclusive; satisfactory reasons given for disposal. Apply, 277/5, Office of this Paper.

£45.—Neat little Drug-stores, taking £3 weekly in girl's hands alone; opened 3 months; all stock clean and saleable; rent 17s. weekly, including rates and taxes; nice house, 5 rooms, kitchen, scullery, back entrance; thickly populated neighbourhood; new shop-blind and outside window lamp; no opposition. 237 Ben-sham Lane, Thornton Heath.

£150, or near offer.—Neglected Business, in commanding position; main road, London; bona-fide purchasers only. Apply, 274/5, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

A FIRM with Export connection wishes to acquire an interest in or purchase outright, small Wholesale, Manufacturing, or well established Retail that will bear stringent investigation "Tropex" (271/30), Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER wishes to purchase a genuine Business; Midland or between Midlands and the South Coast preferred; net profit not under £200; or a Business in London with a net profit of about £400 would be entertained; no agents answered. Full particulars, in confidence, to F. Cattle, Carshalton, Surrey.

BUSINESS wanted in small town or unopposed village, with house and garden; full investigation required; price about £250; no agents. Full particulars to "Scope" (267/14), Office of this Paper.

I WANT to buy a small "genuine" profitable Business, working class trade preferred, suitable for unqualified. Particulars (in confidence) to "Cash" (272/24), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a Shop (London suburb) in good position; a Branch or neglected Business not objected to. Apply to "G." (268/32) Office of this Paper.

WANTED. small, genuine Business, immediately; must be a strict investigation; W. or S.W. preferred; a neglected branch not objected to. State lowest price for cash to "A. B. C." (275/35) Office of this Paper.

WANTED, to Purchase, a sound Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns about £800; capital £450; immediate possession; no agents. Full particulars to "Ph.C." (273/5), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, genuine concern (in Agricultural town preferred) in either Northumberland, Durham, or Yorkshire; net profit not under £200. Particulars (strictly confidential) to "Chemist" (273/19), Office of this Paper.

£500 at disposal.—Chemist, thoroughly well trained, as Assistant or Manager, with early view to succession, in good class Retail and Dispensing Business. Apply to "Manager," 13 Sheep Market, Spalding.

TO LET.

LARGE Town in West of England.—Old-established Chemist's shop; splendid opening; owner, who is a Chemist out of business, will give every assistance to make business for new tenant; rent £40. Apply to "Alpha" (274/28), Office of this Paper.

HOPS (Lock-up), The Market outside Turnham Green Station; attractive and convenient; good parade; very suitable for firms opening branches; a few to be let; low rent on lease. Full particulars of H. Diprose, 66 Clapham Road, S.W.

10 Chemists.—Very special opportunity.—Unique position for first-class Pharmacy in market serving the best people in the district; handsome shop, fitted with smart oak double front; just right for a Chemist; shops now open doing extremely well. Apply to C. F. Day (Owner), 21 Regent's Parade, North Finchley, N.

ONDON, S.W.—In a rapidly developing suburb a Chemist is urgently needed; suggested premium, £25 only. Apply, 269/3, Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIPS.

EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE.—Capital wanted to develop growing progressive Wholesale speciality; trade already established and made-work done; warmly received and sales pushed by retailers; investigation sure to lead to satisfaction; facilities for immensely increased turnover on present expenses; new capital entirely for extension of sales; inquiry solicited. "Mac" (181/59), Office of this paper.

PARTNER wanted (up to £500) to extend established and profitable Wholesale and Retail Drug and Herbal Business; good opportunity for a small investor. Send full particulars and amount of capital at command to "J. C.," 26 Sedgwick Street, Lumb Lane, Radford.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF MORTGAGEES.

EXCELLENT PREMISES for Drysalts, Manufacturing Chemist, etc. Convenient to the Centre of Manchester.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION by Mr. W. H. ROBINSON at the Thatched House Hotel, Manchester, on Tuesday, May 19, 1908, at 6 o'clock prompt, subject to conditions to be then produced. **ALL** THOSE two plots of land, with the works and stores and stall stable thereon, situate No. 8 Commercial Street, Knott Mill, Manchester, with the boiler and engine. The premises have a frontage to the River Medlock.

The site contains 940 square yards or thereabouts, and is leasehold for the residue of terms of 999 years, and subject to ground-rents amounting to £52 13s. 4d. Vacant possession can be had on completion.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, Cromwell Buildings, Blackfriars Street, or to Messrs. Sale & Co., Solicitors, 29 Booth Street, Manchester.

TO WHOLESALE CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS.

THE CHEAPEST LAND

in
THE PORT OF LONDON

will be **SOLD BY AUCTION**, at the Mart, near the Bank of England, on Friday, May 22.

Area, 8½ acres.

River Frontage, 500 feet.

Road Frontage, 394 feet.

Direct Railway Siding.

Available for the erection of Factories under the new **PATENTS ACT**.

NO VENDORS' RESTRICTIONS.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

For particulars and plans apply to the Auctioneers, Messrs.

GREEN and SON,

17 St. Swithin's Lane,

London.

SALES BY PRIVATE TREATY.


TO be Sold, by private treaty, the well-known premises called "Fulwood Drug-stores," Victoria Road, Fulwood, as a going concern; established upwards of 20 years; good opening for a young energetic man; the premises are freehold and free from ground-rent. For particulars apply, Messrs. Ward & Newsham, Solicitors, 7 Lune Street, Preston.

RESULTS

OF ADVERTISING IN THIS
SUPPLEMENT LAST WEEK *Apr 25/68*

NATURE OF ADVT. REPLIES

REPRESENTATIVE	40
FIRST-CLASS MANAGER	36
QUAL. MANAGER	34
INDOOR ASSISTT	21
QUAL. ASSISTT	20
BRANCH MANAGER	19



This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND TESTIMONIALS.—Assistants should not send their photographs to advertisers of Situations Open unless they are specially requested to do so, and then enclose a stamp for return. In no case should the originals of testimonials be sent; copies suffice until negotiations are approaching completion, when the originals may be submitted at the employer's risk.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

4s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

RETAIL.

AMBLESIDE.—Wanted, immediately, Assistant, used to Dispensing and Counter work. State salary required and references. Send photo, Thomas Bell, Chemist, Ambleside.

BIRKENHEAD.—Wanted, a smart Junior, about 22 to 24, for good-class Dispensing business; must be reliable and experienced Dispenser. Apply, with usual particulars and salary required (outdoors), to W. S. Robinson, York Place, Birkenhead.

BIRMINGHAM (suburbs of).—Capable Assistant; smart Counter-man and accurate Dispenser; indoors. Apply, with full particulars, Lowther, Chemist, Moseley, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM (district).—Junior Assistant required; about 21 years of age; unqualified; references must be unexceptional and must be accustomed to trade of the Birmingham district. Apply, by letter in first instance, to A. G. Glasspool, Ltd., Chemists, Halesowen.

BIRMINGHAM.—Wanted, smart Assistant, 19 to 21 (indoors), for quick Cash trade; must be good Counterman. Apply, with usual particulars, photo, and salary required, S. W. Hall, Chemist, Vauxhall, Birmingham.

BOGNOR.—Wanted, for the season, a smart Assistant; well up in Dispensing, Photography, and Counter work; outdoors; first-class references indispensable. State salary, age, height, and full particulars, with photo, Arthur Miller, Chemist, Bognor.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Wanted, an Assistant, at once, for a new business; smart, young, and capable of taking charge; qualified or unqualified; easy hours. Apply, giving full particulars, age, height, and salary required (indoors), 274/18, Office of this Paper.

BRIGHTON.—Wanted, a qualified indoor Assistant from 22 to 24 years old. Apply, stating height, salary required, enclosing photo, with full particulars, to Glaisyer & Kemp, 11 and 12 North Street, Brighton.

BROADSTAIRS.—A competent Junior required in a good-class Light Retail and Dispensing business; must be a reliable Dispenser and quick and intelligent at the Counter; state salary required (indoors or out); applications not answered in three days are declined. J. Horrell & Co., Broadstairs.

CHINA.—Good opening for a qualified Junior; good salary; short hours. By letter only to Dakin Brothers, 82 Middlesex Street, Bishopsgate, E.

SITUATIONS OPEN—*cont.*

RETAIL—continued.

COLNE (Lanes).—Wanted, May 18, qualified Assistant; able to take charge; abstainer; knowledge of Photographic trade; age about 30; good references; half-holiday weekly; no Sunday duty; permanency. Apply, stating experience and salary required (outdoors), Duckworth, Chemist, Colne.

CREWKERNE (Somersetshire).—Smart, gentlemanly Junior or an unqualified Assistant for busy Country Market Retail in pleasant part of Somerset, and within a few miles of Devon coast; comfortable indoor berth; short hours, 8 to 8, close 2 Thursdays, 10 Saturdays; no evening duty or Sunday work; excellent references essential. Keeble, Chemist, Crewkerne.

CROYDON.—Wanted, Junior or Improver (indoors); time for study if desired; Family and Dispensing business. Full particulars and salary required, with photo (to be returned) to W. H. Deal, 87 Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon.

FRANCE, Cherbourg (seaside place).—English Assistant of good family wanted by Mr. Tallnan, who will teach him French Pharmacy and French language in exchange for English conversation; full board furnished; comfortable home. For any information apply to Mr. Tallnan, Chemist, 43 Rue du Bassin, Cherbourg.

FOLKESTONE.—A smart Junior, for good-class cash business; knowledge of Photography essential; indoors. Price, M.P.S., Tontine Street.

GRAVESEND.—Immediately, for a permanency, qualified Branch Manager; not over 35; first-class references indispensable; to live on premises with house, gas, and rates free. Applications, with full particulars and photo, to Moore, Chemist, Gravesend.

GRAYSHOTT.—Qualified Assistant (about 24) required. Apply, giving in first instance full particulars of experience, age, height, salary required (indoors), and enclose photo, R. C. Harrison, Pharmacist, Grayshott, Haslemere.

GUILDFORD.—Junior Assistant wanted, about May 20, for first-class Dispensing business; outdoors. Send full particulars, with photo, to Henry Jeffries, Guildford.

GUILDFORD, Surrey.—Messrs. Cooper & Co., Chemists, Sutton, Surrey, require for their Guildford branch a Part-time Assistant or Junior; salary offered £1 to 25s. per week, according to hours worked. Apply as above, enclosing c. de v., with particulars as to age, height, and references.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES.—Junior; indoors; good Dispensing and Photographic; half-day weekly; state salary required. A. Cartwright, Henley-on-Thames.

HONG KONG.—First-class man (aged about 25), Minor qualification, capable of taking entire management; 5 years' agreement. Full particulars from Durant, Radford & Co., Ltd., 5 and 6 Billiter Avenue, London.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Wanted, a smart, active, qualified Junior Assistant for high-class business. Enclose photo, state age and salary required, to Cuthbert, Huddersfield.

INDIA.—Wanted, at once, for Calcutta, young man with good experience and first-class references; must be strong, healthy, unmarried, and with Minor qualification; 4 years' agreement; salary, rupees 200, 225, 250, and 300 monthly; passage paid out and home. Apply, stating experience, age, etc., to 251/34, Office of this Paper.

KETTERING.—Assistant, about 30; outdoors; must be accustomed to a good-class business, with knowledge of Photography; one seeking a permanency required. Apply, with the usual particulars, references, and salary required, enclosing photo, to Hitchman & Son, Chemists, Kettering.

LEEDS.—Wanted, energetic, capable Manager for branch; house provided. State age, height, salary required, and enclose photo, to G. Crawshaw, Pharmacist, Hyde Park, Leeds.

LONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant; must be thoroughly good Salesman and accustomed to West-end business; also able to converse in French. Apply, the Manager, S. F. Goss, Ltd., 134 Regent Street, W.

LONDON, S.E.—Wanted, unqualified Junior Assistant (outdoors) for medium-class Prescribing and Photographic business; must be energetic and good Salesman. Apply, letters only, stating height, salary, when disengaged, enclosing photo (returnable), "M., 33 Croydon Road, Peuge, S.E.

LONDON, W.C.—Part-time Assistant wanted (Junior, male) for about 14 hours weekly; Thursdays and Fridays at 5, Saturdays at 2; alternate Sundays at 6. Apply personally, Burden & Co., Pharmacists, 41 Store Street, W.C.

LONDON, N.—Assistant (a good Junior) wanted, at once, for Cash business; time off, one whole day and one half day alternate weeks. Please give full particulars in first letter as to age, height, experience, references, salary required (outdoors), and when disengaged, or apply personally to Bishop & Vincent, 460 Holloway Road, London, N.

LONDON, N.W.—Manager of branch; young and energetic; experienced in suburban trade preferred. Apply, stating age, height, salary (furnished rooms found, no board), and when disengaged, to Nowell, 25 Park Parade, Harlesden.

LONDON, W.—Junior Counter Assistant, about 21 years of age; must be well educated, tall, and of good appearance. Mornay, 201 Regent Street, W.

LONDON, N.—Manager wanted; qualified; busy market thoroughfare; working-class business; must be good Prescriber, sober, and industrious; half-day holiday weekly; no Sunday duty. If writing, please send photo, or call, William Fox & Sons, Chemists, 109 and 111 Bethnal Green Road, London, N.E.

LONDON.—Battersea Provident Dispensary. — Wanted, immediately, Junior Assistant as Improver (male) to make stock and assist with Dispensing; aged 18 to 20; commencing salary 25s. weekly; hours 9 till 1 and 5.30 till 9. Apply by letter, giving particulars of experience, etc., Mr. Hogg, 185 High Street, Battersea, S.W.

LONDON, N.—Assistant (indoors); not under 22; accustomed to a good London suburban or middle-class country trade preferred; salary £40 to £45 to commence; hours 8.30 A.M. to 10 P.M.; 2 evenings off weekly from 6 P.M.; alternate Sunday duty from 6 to 10 (evening only). Apply, with usual particulars, Barnard & Son, 309 Hackney Road, N.E.

LONDON, N.W.—Assistant wanted, May 11; Dispensing experience essential; indoors; weekly half-holiday; personal interview preferred. Apply, C. A. Noble, 110 Mill Lane, West Hampstead.

LONDON, N.—Reliable Assistant required, abstainer, for Dispensing, Light Retail, Photography; good Stockkeeper; half-day off weekly. State age, height, salary required (in or out doors), to 274/31, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.—Wanted, at once, a qualified Assistant to take charge of small branch business under principal's supervision indoors. 272/12, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—An Assistant for a good-class business; good Dispenser; capable of taking charge if required. Personal application to Anthony Tate, 7 Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Qualified man, also Junior, used to Store trade; good references indispensable. Apply, Dodd's Drug-stores, Ltd, 70 Tottenham Court Road, Saturday morning, 9.30 to 10.30.

LONDON, N.—Unqualified Junior Assistant for Cash Store business. Apply, with usual particulars, to J. Hcarle, 33 Liverpool Road, Islington, N.

LONDON, W.—Senior Assistant required; qualified; indoor. Apply by letter, giving references and full particulars as salary required and photo (if possible) to "M. A. P." (184/40) Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Qualified outdoor Assistant; good address; accustomed to high-class Store business; must be a good Counter man; age about 30. P. Bouilly, 85 Bishops Road, Bayswater.

LONDON, N.W.—Part-time Assistant wanted; 2 half-days off week; 3 hours a day for reading; small salary; very comfortable home; indoors; personal application preferred. 69 Gloucester Road, Regent's Park.

LONDON, N.—Outdoor Assistant; not under 22; able to take occasional charge if required; quick Store trade; hours 9 to 9. Saturdays 10.30; every other Sunday evening only from 6 to 9.45 one afternoon or evening off each week. Salary, height, reference when disengaged, 276/26, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.—Part-time Assistant; comfortable home, board, lodging, and moderate salary offered to gentlemanly man about 23; one accustomed to brisk Retail preferred. W. C. Tuck, Queen's Crescent, Haverstock Hill, N.W.

LONDON, N.—Immediately, Senior; outdoors; 25-27; unmarried; must be good Dispenser and Counterman; accustomed to Photography; half-holiday weekly. Apply, personally, or full particulars qualification, with two last references, photo (to be returned), height and salary, W. A. Sinclair, 7 King's Parade, Church End, Finchley.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, an Assistant; about 22; indoors; a good Dispenser. Apply to J. Maitland & Son, 10 Chester Place, Haymarket Square.

LONDON (Eastern Suburb).—Middle-aged, qualified Assistant wanted for permanency, to put up and attend to stock, &c. Reply, stating age, height, reference, salary, etc., 276/40, Office of this Paper.

LOWESTOFT.—At once, smart Junior, about 22; outdoors. Fisher, Chemist, Lowestoft.

LUTON.—Wanted, qualified Chemist to act as Manager of branch outdoors; good Counterman and Prescriber. State age, salary, references, and height (photo if possible), to R. P. Chant, Chemist, 191 London Road, Luton, Beds.

MANCHESTER.—Immediately, for a permanency, a thoroughly competent Branch Manager; must be highly recommended and first-class all-round man. Apply personally or by letter, enclosing photo, to M. Matz, 5 Bury New Road, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Junior Assistant; aged about 23. State age, height, salary required (outdoors), and full particulars, Jeaus, 51 Oxford Road, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Wanted, immediately, qualified Assistant; outdoors; knowledge of Photography and Optics desirable, but not essential; permanency; good salary to competent, reliable man; no Sunday duty; also unqualified Junior required, and who will have to do certain amount of travelling; outdoors. Full particulars and references, salary required, etc., to 273/21, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Part-time Junior; ample time for study and attending classes allowed. Photo, with particulars to J. Layland, M.P.S., 413 Oxford Road, Manchester.

NEATH.—Wanted, smart Junior for good-class Dispensing and Retail business; easy hours; no Sunday duty; good salary to suitable man. W. Hibbert & Son, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Neath, S.W.

NEWPORT (Mon.).—Junior Assistant wanted (outdoors) for Mixed Retail; weekly half-holiday from 1 p.m. State reference, age, salary required, and enclose photo, J. Phillips & Son, Chemists, Newport, Mon.

PARIS.—Qualified Assistant (English); age about 25; of good experience and with knowledge of French preferred. Address Roberts & Co., 76 New Bond Street, giving full particulars of age, height, etc.

REGENT'S PARK, N.W.—Part-time; morning and evening duty; suit Minor student; about 22 years. State experience and salary required, photo, Bell, 96 Albany Street, N.W.

SIAM.—Wanted, qualified Assistant, middle April, about 26; unmarried; Continental experience, with knowledge of either French or German; preference given to one with knowledge of Photography; second-class P. & O. Mail out and first-class intermediate P. & O. home; 3 years' agreement; salary £26, £28, £32 monthly, with free room. Apply, with copies of testimonials and photo, to "R. L.," c/o S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—A gentlemanly Junior or Improver (age about 20), must be quick and willing, and have a little knowledge of Photography, required for a good-class Country business; a comfortable place, and good experience; indoors preferred. Apply, with full particulars, height, age, and photo, etc., to 272/31, Office of this Paper.

TAUNTON.—Wanted, unqualified Assistant; indoors; age 21 to 24. Apply, stating full particulars, to Gregory & Wrenn, Chemists, Taunton.

VENTNOR.—Assistant; in or out doors; qualified preferred. Full particulars to Smith, Chemist, Ventnor, I.W.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.—A qualified Assistant (indoors) for a high-class Dispensing business; good knowledge of Photographic trade. Carte and particulars, F. R. Bessaut, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

A JUNIOR Assistant in North London suburb; knowledge of Photography essential; indoors. "X. Y. Z." (272/9), Office of this Paper.

A VACANCY occurs for a qualified Assistant (outdoor) for an old-established Pharmacy in the South of England, near coast. Applicants please give full particulars, age, height, salary, photo, to "Pharmacy" (273/1), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT wanted, unqualified, for Country business; aged 22 to 25; must be pushing Salesman, fair Prescriber, accustomed to Store trade, and capable of managing small branch. Apply, stating salary required (indoor and outdoor), and enclose photo (to be returned) and full particulars to "Adrenalin" (273/3), Office of this Paper.

AT ONCE.—Qualified Junior Assistant; age 22-25; must be used to high-class business; outdoors: hours 8.30 to 7.30; no Sunday duty or evenings. Photograph, giving references, particulars of age, salary required, etc., to "Beta," 6 Cunliffe Terrace, Bradford.

CHEMIST-OPTICIAN.—Young man, qualified, wanted for abroad; must be single, healthy, and practically experienced in Optics. Apply, giving full particulars of experience (in confidence), to "Optician," William Porteous & Co., Glasgow.

IMMEDIATELY, for a permanency, a thoroughly competent Manager (qualified); aged 26 to 30 years; married preferred; good Prescriber and able to extract Teeth, with knowledge of Optics; first-class references indispensable; salary to commence at £120 and good percentage, with house, rates, and gas included. Apply personally, or if by letter enclosing carte, to Charles Cowles, 37 Broadway, Stratford, E.

MANAGER (qualified); salary to commence £2 5s.; young man willing to adapt himself to modern Store methods, to work up neglected branch. State age, when disengaged, enclose photo (to be returned), to "London" (270/28), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, qualified, for Branch business, West of England; house provided; half-holiday weekly; good Dispenser and knowledge of Photography essential. State age, height, references, salary required, and send photo if convenient, to "A. B. C." (272/35), Office of this Paper.

MAY and June; capable Junior; about 22; abstainer preferred; afternoons free. "Statim," 6 Nugent Terrace, St. John's Wood, N.W.

PART-TIME.—Wanted for Wednesdays from 2 to 9.30: student from one of the London Schools preferred; S.W. district. "Ajax" (273/23), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant, about 30; quick Counterman; energetic and trustworthy; knowledge of Agricultural trade desirable; permanency; short hours; full details of previous engagements in first letter. Address, 272/22, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, immediately, smart qualified Assistant (about 25) as Senior for a first-class business; character must bear the strictest investigation, and references must testify to sound business ability. 274/21, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Junior, abstainer, good Counterman, Photography, for business near London. Photo, salary, and full particulars to "F. Z." (274/6), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, immediately, smart qualified Manager for a working-class business in the Midlands; very comfortable berth for one not afraid of work; must have undeniable references. 274/210, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, at once, a qualified Welsh-speaking indoor Assistant, with knowledge of Photography, to Manage a business in small watering-place in North Wales. Apply, stating salary and references, to 185/3, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, immediately, unqualified Junior for Drug department of large general Store; must be active, steady, and not afraid of work. Apply "Chemist," Palmer's Stores, Hammersmith, S.W.

WANTED, at once, good Junior Assistant (about 21) for a first-class business. State where apprenticeship was served and give references, 274/201, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Lady required, smart, reliable, experienced, and good Saleswoman, knowledge of ordinary Surgical appliances and General Retail necessary, for small provincial Drug-stores; used to packing Proprietaries and neat writer preferred; outdoors; state usual particulars and send photo; advertisers might interview London applicants during Exhibition. Apply, 184/22, Office of this Paper.

DOSE Tables for Students of Pharmacy.—We have printed as a twenty-four page booklet a table showing the adult doses in ordinary cases of the principal medicinal agents, and have added metric equivalents for dispensing and a complete table of atomic weights, comprising the B.P. figures and the International Committee's latest pronouncements (O=16 and H=1). The booklet measures 4 in. by 2½ in., and can be carried in the vest pocket. Copies can be obtained from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (Book Department), 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for three penny stamps per copy, post free.

*A Subscriber (271/18) writes: Your little booklet of doses, etc., is right up to date, and most convenient.

WHOLESALE.

JUNIOR Clerk for about 6 months. B. H. & Co., 6 Giltspur Street, E.C.

LABORATORY.—Wanted, by a Scotch firm of Wholesale Druggists, a thoroughly practical, working Chemist, Major qualification, experienced in manufacturing Galenicals on a wholesale scale, and capable of taking charge. Apply, with full particulars of experience, enclosing copies of testimonials, if any, stating age and salary required (applications will be treated as confidential), 273/7, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, with knowledge of European languages, required in literary department of Wholesale firm. State age, experience, languages, and salary required, to "P." (180/36), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a Representative with connection among Stores and West-end Chemists by old-established firm of Toilet-soap makers and Perfumers. Reply, stating requirements and experience, to 185/35, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, by a London firm of Wholesale Manufacturing Chemists, reliable Junior Assistant for the Pill Department. Apply, stating previous experience and salary required, to "Ferrum" (179/28), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Third Wet Counterman for provincial house. Apply, stating full particulars and salary required, to "Zingib" (184/61), Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.—Assistant, Minor qualifications, required for Wet Counter. Apply, stating full particulars, to Timothy White Co., Ltd., Wholesale Chemists, Portsmouth.

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICALS.

THE Director-General, Ordnance Survey, is prepared to receive applications from any firm which is willing to tender for the supply of CHEMICALS for PHOTOGRAPHIC and other purposes.

Applications for forms of tender and specification should be made to the Officer in Charge of Stores, Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton.

All Tenders must be submitted before noon on May 27, 1908.

FOR SALE.

COMPLETE Fittings, Utensils, and Shop-rounds of small branch (12 by 12 ft.); fitted window-enclosure, carboys, gasfittings, wall desk and counter cases, dispensing-screen, counters, drawers shelving, in and out side blinds; cost over £90 18 months ago; £55 f.o.r. A. G. Glasspool, Ltd., Chemists, Halesowen.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

DENTAL PUPIL.—L.D.S. has vacancy (indoors or outdoors): thorough instruction; personal supervision; comfortable home; healthy district; references given and required; moderate premium; could give assistance in subject for Preliminary examination if not already passed. Apply, Muspratt Hall, "Cromwell House," Clarence Road North, Weston-super-Mare.

AGENCIES.

AGENCY (good) required in the Midlands for Wholesale Drug House or allied trades, Specialities, etc.; could hold stock or keep depot; all replies treated confidentially. Apply, 182/57, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Wanted, a Representative for well-established, quick-selling side-line; liberal commission offered. Apply, stating ground covered, to Sandbrook, 448 Kingsland Road, London.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

RETAIL.

MANAGER; qualified; Mixed business; Extractor, Photographic, Retail. "Velox," Central Buildings, Thirsk.

JUNIOR; 22½; 6½ years all branches; season; permanency. "Extractor," 5 Fernlea Terrace, Main Road, Harwich.

JUNIOR; tall; outdoors; Dispensing, Bookkeeping, and Photography; good experience. 27/23, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; disengaged; capable of managing branch; good references. Wilson, 75 Vanderbilt Road, Earlsfield.

OUTDOORS; Assistant or Branch Manager; unqualified; good references; disengaged. Williams, 166 Usher Road, Bow.

MANAGER; qualified; disengaged; middle-aged; steady, active; good references. "X. Y.," (276/72), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Assistant, town or country, qualified, married, reliable, seeks permanency. "Chemist" (276/24), Office of this Paper.

LONDON or suburbs; Assistant; stockkeeper, window-dresser; 5½ years' experience and references. "Reykool," 56 Spencer Road, Herne Hill.

EDINBURGH, Aberdeen, or North.—Scotsman; 26; tall; 5 years' London experience; unqualified. "Quercus" (277/26), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT or Manager; 30; unqualified; good Counter, Dispensing, and Photographic experience; capable Locum. E., 55 Old Steine, Brighton.

LOCUM; qualified; excellent references; booking dates forthcoming holiday season; note new address. Caius, 21A Castle-town Road, West Kensington.

PART-TIME; 3 or 4 evenings weekly. 20 Courtney Road, Holloway, N.

PART-TIME; student; experienced; outdoors. "P.," 59 Landon Road, Stockwell, S.W.

ASSISTANT; 22; experienced; part or whole time. "S. L.," Capri, Savile Town, Dewsbury.

LOCUM; thorough experience; Prescriber and Extractor. Address "C. K. S.," 24 Alfred Street, Liverpool.

UNQUALIFIED; 27; married; 10 years' experience; good references. "Nux.," 9 Shepherd's Bush Road, W.

WIRE or write "Codex," 99 Hemphshaw Road, Stockport; smart capable "Pharmacy man"; 30; disengaged.

ASSISTANT; 9 years' good-class experience, London and provincial; 24. Lockhart, 48 Zinzan Street, Reading.

UNQUALIFIED; 23; outdoors; disengaged; Dispensing, Counter, Photography. "Extractor," 53 St. Thomas's Road, Derby.

MANAGER; qualified; 34; married; good experience; five years present situation; reliable; permanency. 273/32, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM or permanency; first-class experience; Dispensing, Photography; tall; young; unqualified. Parker, 48 Fishergate, Preston.

MANAGER; 31; qualified; modern experience; Optics, Photography; view to succession entertained. 271/15, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; 20; 5 years' experience; outdoors; Manchester or district preferred; excellent references. Apply. 273/31, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 30; Prescribing, Dispensing, and Photographic; all-round experience. "Rossiter," 107 Queen's Road, Portsmouth.

WANTED. Locum or part-time work during May; town or country; qualified; 28; good references. "Chemist," 31 Atherfold Road, Clapham, S.W.

LOCUM or temporary; all-round experience; steady and capable; excellent references; unqualified; disengaged. "C.," 86 Bullington Road, Oxford.

LADY Dispenser (experienced) desires post with doctor or institution; Apothecaries' Hall certificate. Miss Hilda Stokes, Belle Vue Cottage, Malvern.

BRANCH Manager; qualified; 27; Prescriber; London and provincial quick Store trade experience; married; permanency; good references. 271/27, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; aged 40; experienced; smart in modern trading; Photographic, Counter, Agricultural, Mixed business; good references. Calvert, 25 St. Paul's Street, Huddersfield.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 34; married; Dispensing, Counter, Prescribing, Extractor; disengaged; outdoors; good references. Little, 24 Kingsfield Terrace, Priory Road, Dartford, Kent.

PORTER; 23; intelligent; useful about shop; knowledge of Counter, Photography, Window-dressing; good stockkeeper; salary moderate. "Homoeopathy," 22 Victoria Chambers, Paul Street, E.C.

MANAGER; view to succession; qualified; 29; married, no family; life abstainer; live on premises; excellent references; Photography; 20 mile radius Manchester. 271/12, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S son desires situation as Improver; 17; good references; in or out doors; good knowledge of Dispensing, Photographic, and Counter work; terms moderate. James, 58 Evering Road, N.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 28; tall; single; steady; competent; good references and all-round experience (exceptional Photography); outdoors; disengaged. "Veronal," Rock House, Clevedon, Somerset.

GOOD Counterman and Prescriber; Store, Photo, Surgery, and Mail Order experience; capable Manager; able to control assistants; 12 years' knowledge of London trade; aged 28; tall. "Fortis," 105 Liverpool Street, Waltham, S.E.

ASSISTANT or Branch Manager; 25; unqualified; 10 years' varied experience; good Counterman, Dispenser, Photography; any class trade; excellent references; Leeds or West Riding preferred. Hind, 38 St. Nicholas Street, Malton.

MANAGER, qualified (33), married, abstainer, thoroughly reliable and trustworthy, large experience all departments, including buying, seeks permanency in good Mixed country Retail; Midlands preferably. 36 Claremont, Flixton, Manchester.

EVENINGS; qualified; good references. "M., 165 Glyn Road, Clapton.

QUALIFIED Lady Dispenser disengaged; good references. 270/13, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME to 3 P.M.; experienced; unqualified; 38. Davies, 29 Baring Road, Lee, S.E.

LOCUM; 39; qualified; Salesman, Prescriber, Extractor. Smith, 124 Katherine Road, East Ham.

MANAGER or Locum; good experience and references. "Chemist," 6 Station Street, Boston.

JUNIOR; 21; good-class Dispensing experience; highest references. 112 Gladys Avenue, Portsmouth.

BROAD.—Situation wanted by qualified man; single; age 29; tall; active; experienced. 270/30, Office of this Paper.

TEMPORARY preferred; 33; sound experience; disengaged shortly. "Locum," 146 Philip Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TEMPORARY; 23; unqualified; outdoors; good references; disengaged; large town preferred. 269/33, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME; Monday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon. "Minor Student," 47 St. Margaret's Road, Manor Park, E.

CARDIFF.—Qualified; 22; splendid first-class experience (London and provincial); disengaged. D. L. Isaacs, 40 Wood Street, Cardiff.

MANAGER or otherwise; qualified; good experience; age 40; height 5 ft. 10 in.; obliging manners; good appearance and references; as Locum accepted. Longman, 3 Groundwell Road, Swindon.

MINOR student (23) requires part-time; Clapham district preferred; experienced Dispenser. Norman Smith, South Cerney, Cirencester.

STOCKKEEPER, Salesman, or Traveller desires re-engagement; highest references. Address "H. M. S.," 155 Church Road, Islington, N.

MANAGER or Assistant; all-round experience; understands Postal and Telegraph duties; disengaged. Henry, 85 North Street, Leeds.

EMPLOYMENT wanted (any kind) after 6; every evening, or excepting Tuesdays, Thursdays; qualified. Bishop, 21 Camberwell New Road.

QUALIFIED; 23; 8½ years' experience, West-end; Dispensing, Counter, Photography; London preferred. Middleton, 15 Derby Street, Leek.

POSITION as Dispenser in first-class business; qualified; age 25; had good experience; three years in last situation. Reynolds, 478 Halliwell Road, Bolton.

MANAGER (Branch); experienced, capable Extractor, Dispenser, good Prescriber; outdoors; shortly disengaged. "Max," (277/18), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 34; tall; 16 years' General and Managing experience; salary 32s.; town or country. "A. R.," 5 Kna Terrace, Russell Road, Newbury, Berks.

ASSISTANT; 35; capable, experienced, energetic; good references; Photography; unqualified. "B.," 161 Northbrook Street, Princes Road, Liverpool.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, for good-class business; with Photographic experience; capable Manager; good references. "B.," 18 Salford Road, Balham, S.W.

QUALIFIED, good experience, London and Continental, desires post as Manager; in or out doors. Apply, "H. M. P.," 125 Camden Road, Tunbridge Wells.

MANAGER or Branch; aged 50; quick and steady; qualified; accustomed to good-class modern trade and Photography. "Odol" (270/12), Office of this Paper.

LONDON or South.—Junior; 19; 3½ years' experience; outdoors; disengaged June 8. Particulars and terms to "Alpha," 21 White Hart Street, High Wycombe.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 26 years; good references; disengaged; Dispenser, Extractor; London or suburbs; outdoors. "L.," 8 Tregarvon Road, N. Side, Clapham.

BRANCH Manager, Locum; long, varied experience in town and country; energetic; trustworthy; well recommended; aged 45. "Statin," 7 Charlwood Road, Putney, S.W.

QUALIFIED, 7 years' experience, seeks situation in good-class Dispensing business (Manchester or district). "F. S. R.," 19 Blair Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester.

CHEMIST; foreign; qualified; West-end experience; 26; speaks French, English, Italian fluently; moderate salary; good references. Curiali, 56 Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.

DOCTOR'S Dispenser; qualified; experienced; disengaged. 272/14, Office of this Paper.

EVENINGS; one or more from 6; qualified. "Argyrol" (273/36), Office of this Paper.

LOCUM, Manager, or Dispenser; Minor, Hall. John W. Holmes, Market Place, Alford.

IF you require an unqualified, reliable Assistant (23), write Frost, 80 Calabria Road, Islington.

JUNIOR; 21; outdoors; unqualified; disengaged May 14. "Credo" (274/9), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Assistant; qualified; disengaged. H. G. Collins, Staines Road, Sunbury-on-Thames.

PART-TIME, Dispensing, after 8 P.M.; hour Charing Cross; rapid and thorough. Z.6/20, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME situation; outdoors; good all-round experience; Minor student. 212/16, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; qualified; 48; good references; disengaged. "Chemist," 15 Melton Street, Euston Square.

REGISTERED Chemist wants immediate employment; Branch or otherwise. "Statin," 52 North Road, Cardiff.

UNQUALIFIED; 23½; good references; season place preferred. "Strontium," 105 Southbank Road, Southport.

AS Manager, Assistant, or Locum; 40; qualified; married. "Statin," 67a Queen's Road, Battersea, S.W.

AS Manager or Dispenser; qualified; aged 32; married; varied experience; good references. 273/30, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT (21) seeks berth in London; good experience; Dispensing; outdoors preferred. 276/22, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Senior; 29; qualified; first-class experience; speaking French; London preferred. 274/20, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT or Branch; 32; unqualified; steady, reliable; good references; single; disengaged. 275/18, Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED; 26; qualified; excellent experience; medium height; good appearance and address. 212/34, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist; 26; Irish diploma; good experience; excellent references; London or North. 272/23, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 25; good all-round experience; London and provinces; excellent references. "Alpha," 179 Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

LOCUM or Branch Manager; qualified; disengaged; experienced in good General and Dispensing business. S. V. Holgate, 2 Peveril Drive, Nottingham.

QUALIFIED; 26; experienced, City, Dispensing, Wholesale; Managership or responsible position; outdoors. "Hyodia" (275/30), Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME, with afternoons or evenings off; London experience; Dispensing or Counter; knowledge of Photography. Green, 25 Albert Square, Clapham.

SEASIDE.—Junior Assistant (21) requires season's engagement; good-class Dispensing experience; highest references. Apply "H. Y.," 197 Rushey Green, Catford, S.E.

ASSISTANT; 29; 12 years' general experience; good Stockkeeper, Counterman, and Window-dresser; steady and reliable; disengaged. A. B. Glenlyn, Byron Road, Harrow.

EMERGENCY Locum; disengaged; qualified; good all-round experience; or permanency in town; W., W.C., or City preferred. Wire, "Reliable," c/o Green, 108a Elgin Avenue, W.

PRESENT Manager (Lane & Foot, 135 Seven Sisters Road) seeks engagement as Branch Manager or Assistant; well recommended. Forster, 5 Coleridge Road, Finsbury Park, N.

MANAGER or Senior; 30; married; 15 years' experience, including first-class West-end Dispensing, country, seaside, and Photographic; highest references. 277/25, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Lady Dispenser desires to enter Chemist's shop; experienced; good worker; small salary; references; working for Minor. Address Iddon, Woodstock, Ashford, Middlesex.

UNQUALIFIED; 30; married; 10 years' experience; first-class Dispenser; good Prescriber; speaking German; able to work up business, whole or part time. 274/11, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, Locum, or Assistant; qualified; exceptionally good all-round experience; energetic; trustworthy; excellent references to date; disengaged. "Pharmacist," 87 Hayter Road, Brixton, S.W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—cont.

RETAIL—continued.

DISPENSER to Doctor; part or whole time; disengaged. "S. S.," 175 Kennington Road, S.E.

LOCUM-TENENS; day or week; town or country; highest references. Briggs, 100 Boston Road, Hanwell.

EXPERIENCED; disengaged; smart; Store trade; good Salesman. "Dispenser," 199 Scott-Ellis Gardens, N.W.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist; young; outdoors; abstainer; excellent references. Wills, Southcliffe, Falmouth.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; aged 34; height 6 ft.; Photography; good Counterman; disengaged; outdoors. Michell, 12 Trinity Road, Tooting, S.W.

EVENING part-time, 2 or 3 evenings after 5 o'clock, by a gentleman engaged in the West-end; qualified; experienced; reliable. "Salci" 26 Wontner Road, Upper Tooting Park, S.W.

WHOLESALE.

WHOLESALE; 10 years' all-round experience; 6 years in Wholesale; aged 29. 272/36, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG man seeks situation; Wholesale or Retail; 8 years' West-end experience. 270/29, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER; 20 years' experience; has opened up the U.K. for three firms; highest references. 274/32, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER; 15 years London and suburbs; Drugs, Sundries, Packed Goods; highest references. 274/302, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN, travelling Lancashire and Yorkshire, is open to offer on commission special lines in Drugs to Chemists. 272/7, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE; well connected; experienced; South Wales and Midlands; highest references; Drugs, Sundries, etc. "Statim," 31 Moorland Road, Cardiff.

REPRESENTATIVE; Chemists, Doctors, Hospitals, etc.; experienced; good Salesman; tall; 35; good appearance; organising abilities. Camphor, 72 Paulet Road, Camberwell.

QUALIFIED Chemist (28) seeks engagement with a good Wholesale firm offering good prospects; at present with Retail. Apply "Chemist," 77 St. Paul's Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.

ALERT young man with 15 years' experience Retail (home and abroad), wishes to enter Wholesale; preference for Advertising, Sales, and Correspondence. Apply, "Non-Reg" (272/5), Office of this Paper.

TWO ex-unqualified Assistants, full curriculum, great experience, good references, desire to Represent Wholesale firms; Drugs, Sundries, and Instruments. "H. R.," The Surgery, 34 Beaconsfield Road, Acton Green, Chiswick, W.

REPRESENTATIVE; active, energetic, middle-aged, qualified (competent to push a speciality); excellent references; guarantee if required; no objection to go abroad; extremely good knowledge of French. "Continent" (276/21), Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN requires position as Traveller with a good enterprising firm (Drug and Sundries), or would take up first-class Speciality or Proprietary for Medical men; North England preferred; young, energetic; splendid references. "Oleum" (273/15), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER (London), well known, having an extensive connection with the larger Chemists and Drug-stores, thorough knowledge all branches of the trade, would be glad to correspond with first-class provincial or continental firms with view to a commission; long and creditable references; convenience for holding stock. 277/1, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ASSISTANTS OF THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES (LONDON).

ALL holders of the Assistants' Certificate in public or private appointments and not members of the Association of Certificated Dispensers are urgently requested to notify the same at once, for statistical purposes, to the Hon. Sec., Mr. A. HOWELL, Dalston Dispensary, N.E.

MCADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—200 Bovril Deferred, 5s. 3d.; 25 Camwal Preference, 10s. 3d.; 100 Ilford Ordinary, 5s. 4½d.; 11 Lewis & Burrows' 6 per cent. Preference, 13s. c.d.; 100 Sanitas, 21s. 3d.; 200 A. J. White Ordinary 3s. 3d., 100 Preference 12s. 6d.; 100 J. Knight, 22s. 10½d.; 100 Pears Ordinary, 32s.; 100 Idris "A" Preference, 13s. 6d.

WANTED (subject).—200 Camwal Ordinary, 2s.; 200 Preference; 200 Idris "A" Preference, 11s. 6d.; 100 Ordinary 12s. 3d.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers: London and County. Established 1898.

NOTHING BEATS AN OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

for improving business. This is the one thing the demand for which never lags. Every Chemist who is in business can bring more business by becoming an expert Optician. How? By taking a 7 Correspondence Course. Fee £2 2s. Particulars from

G. E. Bamister Practising Optician, BLOXWICH.

CHEMISTS' SHOP-FITTINGS (SECOND-HAND).—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing screens, counters with glass-case fronts, wall-cases, bent-front and flat-top counter-cases, counter-desks, tooth-brush cases, complete shop-rounds, etc.; every requisite for chemists; extensive stock to select from at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; illustrated catalogues and estimates free. MATTHEWS, CHEMISTS' FITTER, 14 and 16 MANCHESTER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SECOND-HAND SHOP-FITTINGS.—10-ft. drug-fitting, with lockers and mahogany fronted drawers, glass labels and knobs, mahogany coverboard and cornice, and mahogany fronted pilasters and shelves; 8-ft. mahogany and plate-glass fronted serving-counter; 4-ft. mahogany and plate-glass counter-case; perfume case and desk; 7-ft. mahogany screen, with plate-glass bevelled mirror centre and cases each side; counter under same with plate-glass cases in front; 8-ft. wall-case, opening in front with three glass doors, and fitted inside with shelves; nest of 10 drawers for behind counter; ready for immediate despatch; price, complete, £39 10s. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

CHEMISTS' Complete Fittings for Sale.—12-ft. drug-fitting, 40 drawers, mirror poison cupboard, shelving; 6-ft. plate-glass dispensing-screen, complete; 10-ft. mahogany plate-glass counter; 5-ft. mahogany bent plate-glass counter-case, perfumery case and desk, all in high-class condition; the lot £45; bargain; cheapest house in the trade for alterations, window-enclosures, dispensing-screens, glass-fronted counters, glass facias, stall-plates; estimates free. H. Mills, Chemists' Complete Shopfitter, Shop-front Builder, Steam Works, 163-5 Old Street, London, E.C.

GENUINE ENGLISH ESSENTIAL OILS.—R. Friend Stroud, Proprietor of Holland's Distillery, Market Deeping, has for disposal a few parcels of surplus stock of genuine English oils of Rosemary, Savin, Wormwood, Peppermint, Dill, etc., at advantageous prices to clear. Inquiries will receive prompt attention; samples will be forwarded to genuine buyers.

GIVEN AWAY.—Another 50 only of my unique window tickets, 12 in. by 10 in., in colours, to Chemists sending 2s. P.O. for 5 of my sale-compelling tickets, 7 in. by 5 in. Mr. Mosley, Goring, says: "I am really pleased with tickets." Mr. Jones, Teignmouth, writes: "Tickets are entirely satisfactory, shall be a regular patron." Let me please you. "Specialist" (274/10), Office of this Paper.

DON'T PAY HIGH PRICES!

Why pay fancy prices for Machinery Oil, when we can give you the benefit of our big contracts, and supply you with Machinery Oil, of excellent gravity and viscosity, in barrels, at 1s. per gallon, barrel free. Sample sent on request.

THE COUNTY CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists and Oil Refiners, Excelsior Works, BIRMINGHAM.

WHOLESALEERS wanted to sell our Bolic non-poisonous disinfectant in 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. bottles; also other packed goods for wholesaling. Write, A. S. Morrish & Co., 108 Duke Street, Liverpool.

MARVELLOUS VALUE.—The fittings of a shop about 14 ft. by 12 ft.—1 ft. by 13 ft. wall fixture, with glass-labelled drawers, lockers, and bottle shelves, with mirror centre; 12-ft. fixture for back of shop; 10-ft. counter; 6-ft. ditto; 6-ft. dispensing screen, with mirror centre; perfume case and desk; 28½ 10s. Set plate-glass window shelves, 4 ft. long, with tapped bars and brackets, 42s.; 10 doz. recess labelled shop rounds, 8½ 15s. R. TOMLINSON & SONS, Bond Street, Birmingham.

£24 IN 3 DAYS.

With my Easter idea some chemists took £6 and upwards extra takings in goods that were not patents, but the record was near Manchester, in a good class business, £24 extra in 3 days. Testimonial received from client's own lips. Write for booklet free, or arrange to meet me at EXHIBITION for a chat.

BERNARD SLACK, The Original Business Increaser, 96 Hill Top, West Bromwich. Tel. No. 255.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Monday, May 4.

Society of Chemical Industry, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8 P.M. The following papers will be read and discussed: (1) "The Manufacture of Sodium Nitrite," by Dr. G. T. Morgan; (2) "On some Simple and Mixed Esters of Cellulose: the Alkaline Decomposition of Nitro Derivatives of Cellulose and other Carbohydrates," by Dr. Watson Smith, junr., Ph.D.; (3) "The Mechanism of Filtration," by Mr. E. Hatschek; (4) "Metanil Yellow: its Use as a Selective Indicator," by Dr. E. Linder; (5) "The Conversion of Oleic Acid into Stearic Acid"—II., by Dr. J. Lewkowitch.

Chemists' Exhibition, Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster, London, S.W. Opens, and remains open till Friday night. See advertisement in this issue.

Wednesday, May 6.

Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association, Mikado Café, Long Row, at 9 P.M. Annual general meeting.

Stockport Chemists' Association, County Restaurant, at 9 P.M. Mr. F. H. Bowden on "Comments on Poisons and Poison-sales."

Society of Chemist-Opticians, Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, Vincent Square, London, S.W., at 5 P.M. Annual meeting.

Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 3.30 P.M. Meeting of the executive. Members of affiliated associations may interview the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Edmund Jones) after the meeting.

Thursday, May 7.

London Chemists' Association, Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster, London, S.W., at 3.30 P.M. Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff will open a discussion on "Pharmaceutical Politics." All chemists are invited.

The Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8.30 P.M. The following papers will be communicated: "The Interaction of Diazonium Salts with Mono- and Di-hydric Phenols and with Naphthols," by Dr. K. J. P. Orton and Mr. R. W. Everatt; "The Condensation of Benzoin with Methyl Alcohol," by Messrs. J. C. Irvine and D. McNicoll; "The Mutual Solubility of α -methyl-piperidin and Water," by Messrs. O. Flaschner and B. MacEwen; "The Melting Points of the Anilides, *p*-toluidides and α -naphthylamides of the Normal Fatty Acids," by Mr. P. W. Robertson; "The Refraction and Dispersion of Triazo-Compounds" and "The Dissociation Constants of Triazoacetic and α -triazopionic Acids," by Dr. J. C. Philip; "The Absorption Spectrum of Camphor," by Dr. W. N. Hartley; "The Viscosity of Solutions," by Dr. C. E. Fawcitt; "The Action of Fused Potassium Hydroxide and of Hydrogen Peroxide on Cholesterol," preliminary note, by Dr. R. H. Pickard and Mr. J. Yates; "The Fermentation of Mannose and Fructose by Yeast-juice," preliminary communication, by Dr. A. Harden and Mr. W. J. Young; "The Volumetric Estimation of Silver," by Dr. W. R. Lang and Mr. J. O. Woodhouse; "The Constituents of Olive-leaves and Olive-bark," by Dr. F. B. Power and Mr. F. Tutin.

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association, 156 King Street, at 8 P.M. Monthly meeting.

Friday, May 8.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. J. Y. Buchanan on "Ice and its Natural History."

The annual dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is to be held on May 19 at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, London, W.C. Tickets from Mr. R. Bremridge, Secretary, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

The annual supper of the Birkenhead and Wirral Chemists' Association is to take place at the Hotel Victoria, New Brighton, on May 28, at 8.30 P.M. Tickets (3s. 6d.) can be had from Mr. F. C. Cooling, Hon. Secretary, 29 Christ Church Road, Oxtou.

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, 1908.—In honour of the French Minister of Commerce and Industry, Monsieur Cruppi, under whose patronage the French section of the Franco-British Exhibition has been placed, and Monsieur Cambon, the French Ambassador, a luncheon will be given at the Grand Restaurant in the grounds of the Exhibition on Friday, May 8.

Minor Experiences.

The following particulars are extracted from a description of the Minor examination in Edinburgh by a candidate from England (W. S. P.), who took away with him "the valuable piece of paper which entitles the holder to sell a pennyworth of laudanum without fear of a 5*l.* penalty."

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—The examiner was Dr. Dobbin. I found on the bench allotted to me a 1-oz. bottle marked "NaCl solution; find strength, grams in grams." I weighed 0.699 gram of silver nitrate and made a decinormal solution of it; then weighed about 10 grams of NaCl solution, and, using potassium chromate as an indicator, found the strength to be about 1.3 per cent. On handing in my report I was given 1 dr. of a white substance for qualitative analysis. In this I found arsenic, bismuth, and carbonic acid.

DISPENSING AND PRACTICAL PHARMACY were under Mr. Boa. The following work was set:

1. Make 100 c.c. dilute sulphuric acid B.P.
2. Make a sufficiency of emp. plumbi iodidi B.P., and spread a plaster 2x4 on leather.
3.

Pil. rhei co.	...	...	...	...	gr. iij.
Pil. hydrarg.	...	...	...	...	gr. j.
Ext. colchici	...	...	...	...	gr. j.

 Ft. pil. Mitte xij.
4.

Sulph. sub.	...	...	...	...	gr. x.
Guaiaei	...	...	...	...	gr. v.
Pulv. tragac.	...	...	...	...	gr. j.
Pulv. sacch. purif.	...	...	...	...	gr. vj.
Inf. caryoph. ad	...	...	...	...	3ss.

 Mitte xij.
Sig.: 3ss. daily.
5.

Hyd. perchlor.	...	...	...	...	gr. ½.
Glycerini	...	...	...	...	℥xlviij.
Aquam ad	...	...	...	...	℥iv.

 Ft. lotio.

Five days later I had to present myself for the oral portion of the examination.

BOTANY was my next subject. I was asked to make a sketch of a slide under the microscope. It was a transverse section of a dicotyledonous stem. Next I was questioned as to the plants of the natural order *Rosaceæ* used in the Pharmacopœia. Is HCN pre-existent in *Irunus Laurocerasus*? If not, how is it formed? I had to dissect a fruit of cherry laurel, had to place a flower in its natural order, and was questioned as to the difference in arrangement of fibro-vascular bundles in stems, roots, etc.

MATERIA MEDICA included identifying, naming natural order, giving percentage of active ingredient, habitat, and characteristics of belladonna, podophyllum, senega, ipecac. (true and false), cascarrilla, digitalis-leaves, aconite, stramonium-leaves, cinchona, ammoniacum, sandarac, mastiche, myrrh, and several other specimens.

PRESCRIPTION-READING.—A prescription in English had to be put into full Latin. About fifteen autograph prescriptions had to be read and several overdoses noted, followed by a round of doses. I was asked the number of ounces in a wine-glassful, and replied it depended on the size of the wine-glass; some hotel proprietors serve their wine in tumblers, I added.

THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY.—Here I was questioned on my first day's work, then asked about the preparation of bismuth carbonate and equation for same. Is it a normal or basic carbonate? Cuprous and cupric oxide, colour of each and preparation. How is iodoform made, what is it chemically, and equation for formation, etc.

PHARMACY.—I was shown about twenty to thirty bottles of medicines, among which were liq. strychninæ, tr. digitalis, spt. æth. nitrosi, pulv. ipecac. co., pulv. antimonalis, tr. aurantii, hydrarg. oleas, and tr. iodi fort., and was asked strengths, method of preparation, etc. Equation for making of sweet nitre, estimation of opium, and a few pharmaceutical definitions.

WHERE TO STUDY.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

- South London School (Muter's), 325 Kennington Road, London, S.E.
- London College of Chemistry, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W.
- South of England School, 186 Clapham Road, London, S.W.
- Brixton School, 78 Stockwell Park Road, London, S.W.
- North of England School, 55 Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- Manchester College of Pharmacy, 223A to 227A Oxford Road, Manchester.
- Northern College of Pharmacy, 100 and 102 Burlington Street, Manchester.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.
No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

OERTLING'S balances, in case; cost over £3; 30s. GREEN, 108b Elgin Avenue, W.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

B.P. 1898, 6s., new; Newth's "Chemistry" (Inorganic), 3s.; Lowson's "Botany," 3s., new; Ince's "Latin Grammar," 1s. 6d., new; Lawson's "Materia Medica" (for Minor exam.), 1s. 6d., new; Everitt's "Physics," 2s., new; Clayton's "Organic Chemistry Notes," 1s. 6d., new; Pereira's "Selectæ & Prescriptis," 1s. "B.," 161 Northbrook Street, Prince's Road, Liverpool.

FORMULÆ.

RECIPE for sale; boot polishes; cream saucers. FRANCE, 42 Vartry Road, London.

NEURALGIA cure; grand money-making formula; 1s. WEBSTER, 80 Stanton Street, Derby.

1½d. EACH, 12 reliable formulæ for toilet articles, hair-wash, skin-cream, shampoo powder, lime cream, tooth-powder, etc., for 1s. 6d. WATSON, 51 St. John Street, Folkestone.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

POLISHING-PASTE.—8 gross Needham's polishing-paste, 1d. size, No. 7; 4s. gross to clear. R. STOTHERT & SONS, Atherton.

SHARES.

SHARES for sale. See p. 80.

SHOP FITTINGS.

MAHOGANY dispensing screen, bevelled mirror, 6d.; counter, 10 ft., eased front and drawers, 6l. 10s.; nest drawers, glass labels and knobs, shelves over, 7l. 10s.; perfume case and desk, by Curtis, of Leeds, 4l. 10s.; bent-glass counter case, 1l. 15s.; all in perfect condition. F. W. SMITH, 3 Belgrave Terrace, Leeds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR sale, one cask of liquid-gline; 10s. per ewt. f.o.r. 276/1, Office of this Paper.

DENTAL gas apparatus, complete; new condition. 50s. MEREDITH, Hadlow, Tonbridge.

OFFERS.—18 3s. Quta Victoria ferrotype plates, new; 36 4s. 6d. Vitadatio. 270/27, Office of this Paper.

SYPHON truck, box shape, removable rubber-tyred wheels; good condition; 45s. PRICE, Chemist, Lewisham.

SOUTHALL'S patent tooth-brush case 15s.; 1 gross Ozonia; first reasonable offer accepted. HUBBLE, Workington.

MATTHEWS American soda fountain; cost £94 3 years ago; good as new; reasonable offer accepted. 272/29, Office of this Paper.

ELECTRO medical machine for patients and nurses; English made; nearly new; cost £8; wanted, £3 10s., bargain. HENRI, 34 Oakfield Road, N.

OFFERS wanted for a Matthew's St. Elias soda fountain; 16 syrup holders; 2 lung bells; 120 artificial eyes; ol. lavand. ang. 1838. Apply to 124 Market Street, Manchester.

SODA-FOUNTAIN (Stiles's "Mayfair"), complete, with accessories, ready for erecting; totalling £75; never used; offers invited. "C.," c/o Christy's, Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.

12 PAIRS forceps, 3s. 6d. pair, for sale; 2,000 Massey's diatories, M.B. sets, 35s. 1,000, odd fronts 27s. 1,000; 1 lathe head, 4s.; 2 lathe treadles, 5s. each. EDWARDS, 145 High Street, Putney.

NITROUS oxid apparatus, complete, 3 gas bottles and brass stand, cost £4 10s.; dental chair, movable back, upholstered in red plush; 2 ½-plate "Midge" hand cameras; what offers? BESWICK, Chemist, Blackburn.

WHAT OFFERS?—Glass case, 2 ft. by 1 ft., leather case, tooth forceps, Weiss leather case forceps, each contains 11 instruments; case dissecting knives, ivory handles. GOODWIN, 333a Harrow Road, Paddington.

OFFERS.—Squire, 1832, 1884; Martindale 5th; C. & D. Diaries, 1906, 1907; mahogany and bent-glass tooth-brush case; mahogany and brass scales, 4 lb.; 9 1s. "Practical Photography" (Barclay's). ROGERS, Chemist, Wallasey Village, Cheshire.

REVOLVING show-stand for picture postcards, cost 20s., nearly new, 10s. 6d.; revolving globe, reflecting brilliant colours on to a large circular mirror, a magnificent window attraction, 75s., or exchange. VINCENT, 460 Holloway Road, N.

8 DOZ. 1s. Ozonia; 1 1s. Fenning's rheumatic drops; 1 1s. 1½d. Freeman's chlorodyne; 1 1s. Bertelli's pills; 26 1s. 2d. Royal Standard extra rapid cut; 1 only 2s. 9d. Woodland balm; 1 only 2s. 9d. Wambole's cod oil; 1 lb. Mace, whole; 1 lb. picric acid; 1 set dispensing-scales, cost £1, want repairing a little; 1 only 1s. Hassall's sponge-powder; 1 only 4s. Sano, 1 only 1s. Hayman's balsam; 4 only 3s. 6d. Armour's bone marrow perles; 2 yards pink jaconette; 3 1s. 6d. Muffer's food; 4 oz. liq. opii. sed.; 8 oz. ext. ergotæ liq.; 1 only 6s. 6d. maltine creosote; 1 only 3s. 6d. ditto; 4 2s. 9d. Vitalia; 2 2s. 6d. Mosquera beef-juice; first cheque for £3 19s. 6d. has lot, carriage paid. "RHEI" (268/39), Office of this Paper.

WANTED.

SMALL pereolator, also Dorravault's L'Officine. GEDGE, Chemist, Bath.

B.P., good condition. Price to "Econ," 70 Warwick Road, Kensington, W.

CHEMISTS' bottles, with or without contents; also scales, utensils, etc. LONG, Willesden.

SET of dental forceps; also O'Brien till, in good order. 270/34, Office of this Paper.

SMALL edge runner drug mill. State size and lowest price, Wilson, Bedford Park.

OLD artificial teeth bought; cash return post. DENT, 4 Chatsworth Road, Stratford, London.

BOOK on "Fertilisation of Flowers." Send particulars and price, DOUGLAS, Chemist, Ripon.

PLATINUM, iridium, platinum-chloride reduced; prompt remittance. ROWSELL, 11 Crebor Street, Dulwich.

OLD Prescriptions.—Pharmacist wishes to purchase genuine autograph physicians' prescriptions; good prices offered; prescriptions for pulveres particularly required. Send specimens and prices to 158/62, Office of this Paper.

FORMULA for an effectual dusting-powder for lice on cattle. Sample and price to "DURHAM" (270/14), Office of this Paper.

MINOR, Major, Chemists' books.—Send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," complete from January 1906 up to date. State terms to "H. E. N.," Granville, Rochford Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea.

SECOND-HAND fittings required to fit shop, 8½ ft. high; also 350 shop rounds and 36 assorted ointment jars; must all be in good condition. State lowest price to T. WARDLEY, Chemist, Moretonhampstead, Devon.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

ADDRESS of Robert Porter, Chemist's Assistant, late of Clifton or Eastbourne. 265/2, Office of this Paper.